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Compensation.

Oh, birds, that flit by ocean's rim,
And make your plaint to silent sky;
Oh, waves, that lap horizons dim,
Ye shall be tranquil by-and-bye!

Oh, rose-tree, giving petals fair
In some lost garden lone to lie,
Weep not because your stems are bare;
They shall reblossom by-and-bye!

Oh, singer, singing in the night;
Turn not and curse the heavens and die
Your heritage is peace and light—
You shall be richer by-and-bye!
—*Edward King.*

The Broken Bars.

The broken bars upon the foot-path lie
That reads across the up'and, o'er whose brows
At evening the home-returning cows
In long procession used to wander by.
A little maiden, with a awn-like eye,
And quick light feet, toward the old farm-house
Drove the slow herd, that still would pause to browse.
Upon the sweet grass standing ankle-high.
Now all is changed; the bars are always down;
Notinkling bells come sounding o'er the hill;
Upon the lonely place the sun and stars
See nothing but the tall grass thin and brown;
And naught is heard save that the whip poor-will
Flutes his sad notes above the broken bars.
—*A. K. Haven, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE UNINVITED GUEST.

"Molly, put the kettle on,
Molly, put the kettle on;
Molly, put the kettle on—
We'll all take tea."

Thus sang the cheerful mother of the Donald family, as she sat the kettle of potatoes over the fire to boil for breakfast. The kettle was a tight fit for so many potatoes, and Bonny, looking on with interest from his chair by the fire, remarked:

"Full, mamma, ain't it?"

"Yes, laddie, full as it can hold—just like our house"

"How it spatters and boils over, mamma!"

"And our house spatters and boils over with us, too, wee one."

Sure enough the Donald dozen did live in such a small tenement that it was a puzzle how they ever could all get packed into it at once.

But then early in the morning the father went out to his work; Alec followed to the shop, Jennie to the store, Nickie to sell morning papers, some to school and some to do errands, till Bonny and the baby would be left alone with the mother. Then shutting the door after the last, she would say:

"Do you see how they all boil away, Bonny?" and she would sing merrily as she scrubbed, swept and cooked.

She did not sing so often after father Donald fell one day and broke a leg. Nor did she fill the kettle of potatoes as full either after that. Mr. Donald lay helpless, and worried about the place he feared he should lose.

But Bye worked for the house till it seemed it could not work anywhere else. If they'd only promise to let me back again when I'm ble, I'd bear the rest with an easy min ," said the sick man, getting fevered an flushed.

"Lad, I can't ha e you fret so," spoke his wife, at last. She took down her bonnet and shawl. "I'll go and ask Dr. Laddie." His father's name? "Oh, John." What kind of work did his father do? "Oh, nothing; father is sick!" He had no clearidea associated with any calling except with Nickie's, as that was found by questioning.

That Nickie peddled papers, and that Bonny would when he was bigger, he was very positive about.

"Well, then," suggested the host, "we'll try the newsboys. We'll just have Laddie standing by the door when they go past, and maybe he can pick out this brother of his from the lot."

The company sat for a long time round the tables. Bonny kept still, listening and wondering, though he understood little of the speeches and toasts. Once all eyes were turned toward Bonny.

A gentleman rose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of the first guest of the Metropolis hotel, who, though unin vited, has given the patriarch of this place the privilege of entertaining an angel unawares."

But Bonny answered nothing to the looks bent upon him. With one hand full of nuts and bonbons, the other in his heavy pocket, and a face of perfect peace, the little guest of the Metropolis hotel lay fast asleep in his chair.

He was rosily awake again by the time the newsboys were crying their evening papers.

"Come and watch for Nickie," coaxed the host; and with Bonny's small, warm hand in his own he stepped out on the broad granite slab in front of the hotel.

"That isn't Nickie—nor that—nor that," Bonny kept saying at first. "Oh, Nickie!" he shouted, suddenly, and plunging forth into the street, tumbled against a small boy in big trousers and an overgrown cap, whose bundle of papers looked much fatter than he did.

Astonished Nickie, who had not been home since morning, could scarcely believe his senses at first, as he stared at his little brother through the dusk, the fog, and the rain-drops that now began to fall. However, he could answer all the questions that Laddie had been unable to satisfy, and in a very short interval a carriage had been summoned, the host had stowed away in it a capacious basket hastily filled with choice remnants from the feast, and Bonny Laddie was rolling toward his home in charge of the gentle stranger lady and her husband.

Was there ever in the most agitated of kettles such bubbling and boiling over as took place inside the crowded Donald tenement that night? Had not they all been breaking their loving, anxious hearts about Bonny Laddie, and lo! here he was, safe in the old red cape, smiling as shining as usual, and rather mystified at having such a fuss made over him.

The stranger lady, promising Bonny to come again, made haste to go away, but before going she had time to wonder at something she saw. Why did Bonny's tired but blithe-looking mother give the lady's husband such a sad, almost tearful look? Why did he seem confused, and going over to the sick man say: "I will consider that matter, John. You may rest easy."

Afterward she understood. When John's master had that afternoon curtly refused Mrs. Donald's petition, and let her go away disappointed and distressed, her patient waiting and her earnest pleading having been in vain, he had considered himself right, from the standpoint of his own interest. But then he had known nothing of the clean, crowded household, and nothing of this yellow-haired Laddie who reminded him of another little yellow-haired laddie who had been taken from him.—*Ella M. Baker.*

Attempts on Queen Victoria's Life.

In 1840, on the tenth of June, a half-witted lad named Oxford fired twice at the queen as she was driving with Prince Albert in Hyde park. The boy was tried at the Old Bailey, and was detained for some time as a lunatic. In 1845 John Francis fired at her majesty, and some five years afterward a man named Bean presented a pistol at her. Ten years later, in 1852, a fellow named Pate, formerly a lieutenant in the hussars, lay in wait for the queen as she was driving out of the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, and aimed a violent blow at her with his walking-stick crushing her bonnet over her forehead He was transported. In February, 1872, occurred the fifth attemps to frighten her. A lad named Connor, a silly shop-boy whose head had been turned with reading sensational romances, drew a pistol on her majesty as she was about to alight from her carriage at Buckingham palace. He was sentenced to a year's hard labor and a good flogging.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

When you "whale" a boy he blubbers.

MUSCULAR MEN.

Some Famous Feats of Strength.

Among the Greeks the successful athlete was crowned with laurels and loaded down with wealth and honors. When Egenetus, in the ninety-second Olympiad, triumphant in games, entered Agrigentum, his native home, he was attended by an escort of three hundred chariots, each drawn by two white horses, and followed by the populace, cheering and waving banners. Milo six times won the palm at both the Olympic and Pythian games. He is said to have run a mile with a four-year-old ox upon his shoulders, and afterward killed the animal with one blow of his fist, and ate the entire carcass in one day! So great was his muscular power that he would bind a cord round his head and, break it by the swelling and pressure of the veins. An ordinary meal for Milo was twenty pounds of meat, as much bread, and fifteen pints of wine.

Polydamus, of Thessalia, was of colossal height and prodigious strength, and, it is said, alone and without weapons, killed an enormous and enraged lion. One day, it is reported, he seized a bull by its hind feet, and the animal escaped only by leaving the hoof in the grasp of the athlete.

The Roman Emperor Maximinus was upward of eight feet in height, and, like Milo, of Crotona, could squeeze to powder the hardest stone with his fingers and break the leg of a horse by a kick. His wife's bracelet served him as a ring, and his every day repast was sixty pounds of meat and an amphora of wine.

While a prisoner in Germany, Richard I. accepted an invitation to a boxing match with the son of his jailor. He received the first blow, which made him stagger, but, recovering, with a blow of his fist he killed his antagonist on the spot. Topham, also an Englishman, born in 1710, was possessed of astonishing strength. His armpits, hollow in the case of ordinary men, were with him full of muscles and tendons. He would take a bar of iron, with its two ends held in his hands, place the middle of the bar behind his neck, and then bend the extremities by main force until they meet together, and bend back the iron straight again. One night, seeing a watchman asleep in his box, he carried both the man and his shell to a great distance, and put them on the wall of a churchyard. Owing to domestic troubles, he committed suicide in the prime of life.

The famous Scanderberg, King of Albania, who was born in 1414, was a man of great stature, and his feats of sword exercise have never been equaled. On one occasion, with a scimitar, he struck his antagonist such a blow that its force cleaved him to the waist. He is said to have cloven in two men who were clad in armor from head to foot. On one occasion the brother and nephew of a certain Ballaban, who had been convicted of cruelties toward the Albanians, were brought to him bound together. Transported with rage, he cut them in two with one stroke of his weapon.

Maurice, Count of Saxony, the hero of Fontenoy, inherited the physical vigor of his father, and was especially noted for the surprising muscular power, or "grip," of his hands. On one occasion, needing a cork-screw, he twisted a long iron rail round into the required shape with his fingers and opened half a dozen bottles of wine with it. Another time, when stopping at a blacksmith shop to have his horse shod, he picked up a number of new horseshoes, and with his hands snapped them in two as readily as if made of glass, much to the disgust of the smith.

If history is to be believed, Pharyllus of Crotona, could jump a distance of fifty-six feet. The exercise was practiced at the Olympic games and formed part of the course of the Pentathlon. Strutt, an English authority on games and amusements, speaks of a Yorkish jumper named Ireland, whose powers were marvelous. He was six feet high, and at the age of eighteen leaped, without the aid of a spring-board, over nine horses ranged side by side. He cleared a cord extended fourteen feet from the ground with one bound, crushed with his foot a bladder suspended at a height of sixteen feet; and on another occasion he lightly cleared a large wagon, covered with an awning. [How is that for high?]

Colonel Ironside, who lived in India early in this century, relates that he met in his travels an old white-haired man who with one leap sprang over the back of an enormous elephant flanked by six camels of the largest breed. A curious French work, published in Paris in 1745, entitled "The Tracts Towards the History of Wonders Performed at Fairs," mentioned an Englishman, who at the fair of St. Germain in 1724, leaped over forty people without touching one of them. In our own day we are familiar with many remarkable expositions of strength and endurance. Dr. Winship, with the aid of straps, lifted a weight of 3,500 pounds, and with the little finger of his right hand could raise his body a considerable distance from the ground.

A Living Paper-Cutter.

An Indian rajah who was pleasantly disposed toward the English and had learned their language after a fashion, frequently visited some years ago, as the story runs, the viceroy of Calcutta, and on one occasion borrowed of the latter a copy of the Edinburg *Review*, which he happened to see lying on the table. When he returned the magazine the viceroy asked him if he had found anything interesting in it. "Oh! yes," he replied, "many beautiful things, but also many disconnected articles." "How so?" asked the viceroy. "See here," answered the rajah, "this begins with 'Hunting the Orang-outang,' does it not? And now turn over the page, and here you have the 'History of Mary Stuart.'" The viceroy laughed. He perceived that the rajah had attempted to read the book through without cutting the leaves. He accordingly took from his table a beautiful ivory paper-cutter, explained its use to his visitor, and made him a present of it. The rajah was puzzled as to how the leaves of books could be printed before they were cut open, but this also was explained to him. About a year after this occurrence the viceroy saw a gay company entering the court, and in the center of it the rajah seated on a young elephant. No sooner did the rajah see the viceroy than he cried: "Do you happen to have an uncut copy of the Edinburg *Review*? If so, please toss it to me." The viceroy threw out the magazine. It was caught by the elephant, who placed it between his tusks, which had been wrought into elegant paper-cutters, even including carved handles, and quickly cut open the leaves, after which the knowing animal passed the *Review* back to the surprised viceroy. The rajah then dismounted, and said to the viceroy, as he pointed to the elephant: "He is yours, I return you your paper-cutter alive."—*Paver World.*

Clever Shepherd Dogs.

The great sagacity and intelligence of the sheep-dogs must have been noticed by many. I have seen one of them run over the backs of the sheep in a crowded street to get at the further end of them, in order to turn them, and this on the slightest signal from his master.

The instinct of a well-trained sheep-dog is marvelous. In the time of sheep-shearing the dog will fetch any sheep that is needed from the flock, and bring it to the feet of the shepherds. It will do more—it will skillfully throw the sheep on its back without injuring it, and then look up at the shearer as much as to say: "Ready for the shears, sir." On the shearer taking hold of the sheep, the dog scampers up the mountain-side and brings down another.

A WOMAN'S STRANGE CAREER.

Living in the Woods as a Hunter and Claiming to Have a Wife—The Varied Attainments of Lucy Ann Lobdell.

A recent letter to the New York *Sun* from Narrowsburg, N. Y., tells this strange story: In 1855 Lucy Ann Lobdell, a daughter of a lumberman living at Long Eddy, Delaware county, N. Y., married a raftman by the name of George Slater. She was about twenty years old. Her husband deserted her a year after marriage, leaving her in destitute circumstances with a babe a few weeks old. She had grown up among the hunters and lumbermen of the upper Delaware, then but little better than a wilderness, and could shoot, fish and raft as well as any of them. She understood music, and was a fair violinist. There were few better rifle shots in the valley than she was. After her husband deserted her, her people being too poor to support her, she placed her baby in their care, put on male attire and adopted the life of a hunter. For eight years she lived in the forests of Delaware and Sullivan counties, N. Y., and those of Pike and Wayne in Pennsylvania. Occasionally she came into the settlements to sell game and skins and buy ammunition and supplies. At such times she would send a portion of the proceeds of her gun and traps to her parents. She lived in cabins she erected in the woods. In 1864 she returned home. Her life of exposure and privation had made her a physical wreck. She found that her child had been placed in the Delaware county poorhouse at Delhi during her absence. This embittered her against her parents. She resumed women's clothing, and for months she roamed about the valley, living on charity, her mind continually dwelling on her wrongs. Then she disappeared again. About that time a man, giving the name of Joseph Lobdell, appeared in a village in the central part of Wayne county. He opened a singing school, and played the violin for dances. One of his young lady pupils fell in love with him, and they were engaged to be married. The night before the wedding day the discovery was made that Joseph Lobdell was a woman—none other than Lucy Ann Slater, "the Female Hunter of Long Eddy." A party of young men determined to tar and feather her and ride her on a rail. She was warned, fled in disguise, and she fled from the village, making her way to Delaware county, N. Y. As it was plain that she was gradually becoming insane, she was finally taken in charge by the poor authorities, and placed in the almshouse near Delhi.

In the spring of 1868 a prepossessing woman about twenty years of age alighted from an Erie train at Lordville station. She was without money, and too ill to travel further. She said that she was the daughter of parents who lived in a place near Boston. Their name was Perry. She had married against their wishes and gone to Jersey City to live with her husband, who was a railroad employee. Her husband had run away and left her among strangers. She had started in pursuit of him, but, having insufficient means, and falling ill, had been forced to stop at Lordville. She refused to be sent to her home in Massachusetts, or to have her parents notified of her situation, and was taken to the almshouse at Delhi. She was evidently a woman of good breeding and education. At the poorhouse she was attended during her illness by Lucy Ann Slater. A strange affection grew between them. A short time after the new-comer, who went by her maiden name of Marie Louise Perry, had recovered her health, she and Lucy Ann left the almshouse together. They were gone over two years, and nothing was heard of them during that time. Through a singular occurrence they were discovered in the summer of 1871, living under most peculiar circumstances.

Lucy Ann Slater's daughter Mary, who had been taken from the almshouse and adopted by a farmer, had been the victim of a terrible outrage, accounts of which, published in the local papers, were accompanied with references to the strange habits of her mother. These accounts were seen by certain residents of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, a few weeks afterward. Postmaster Helier, of the Monroe township, that county, appeared in Delaware county with a man and woman in charge. He said that they had appeared in the northern part of Monroe county in 1869. The man gave his name as the Rev. Joseph Israel Lobdell. The woman claimed to be his wife. The man carried a rifle, and the couple lived in cabins in the woods. When Lobdell's rifle failed to procure them subsistence, they lived on berries and nuts and the charity of people in the lumber settlements. They were arrested as vagrants in 1871, and lodged in jail at Stroudsburg. While they were in jail the discovery was made that the Rev. Joseph I. Lobdell was a woman. About that time the account of the outrage at Cochecton appeared. The Monroe county authorities were thus placed on the track of the singular couple, who were the two women who had left the Delhi almshouse together.

They were returned to Delaware county and placed in the Delhi almshouse, but left it in a few months. Then until 1876 they roamed around the country, living in cabins and caves in the woods, and insisting that they were man and wife. They went by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lobdell. In 1876 Joe was placed in jail at Honesdale as a vagrant. His wife, writing with a split stick, and using pokeberry juice for ink, drew up a petition to the court of Wayne county asking for the release of "her husband, Joseph Lobdell, in consequence of his ill health, which compelled her constant care." The document was a marvel of neat penmanship and correct composition. Joe was released and the petition placed among the court files. Soon after Joe was free the pair went to Damascus, Wayne county, opposite Narrowsburg, and bought a farm of a few acres. They lived there together until a year and a half ago, when Joe disappeared. The remains of an unknown person were found in the woods of Sullivan county, not far from the farm, some months afterward. They were believed to be those of the missing "female hunter," and were buried as such. The wife remained on the farm. A few weeks ago acquaintances of Lucy Ann Slater's were astonished to see her put in an appearance near Long Eddy. She was dressed in a tattered suit of men's clothes, and was hopelessly insane. She became a charge on the town. It was finally decided to send her to an asylum. She was taken to the State asylum at Ovid.

A Change.

"Adolphus, my dear," said she, "it's nearly a year since you first began to call."

"Yes, I believe so," nervously.

"And we've talked about books and music every night."

"Y-y-e-s. I think so," more nervous than before.

"Well, I—I— Don't you think a hange would be agreeable?"

There was "a change" in a few weeks time. The pastor made it.—*New Haven Register.*

A Frog in a Cow's Throat,

The *Scientific American* has the following cow story all the way from Wisconsin: A cow died not long ago, after a lingering illness, attended by a persistent cough. After her death a veterinary surgeon opened the windpipe to discover the cause of the irritation, and found in the upper part of the lung a live striped frog of ordinary size. The surrounding portion of the lung was much discolored.

New York acknowledges 9,000 rum-shops.

He Obtained a Situation.

An amusing experience was told me by one of the most prominent railroad managers of the Western States, which, on my promise not to divulge the names of the parties, I am permitted to publish. Said the manager:

A few years ago I took charge of the —— railroad in Texas, which at that time was in a bad condition. For several months I was kept very busy in trying to bring order out of chaos, and all my time had to be devoted to the affairs of the road. During certain hours I had given orders that I was to be disturbed under no circumstances, and my clerk had instructions to admit no one. One day during these hours the following incident occurred: I was busy at my desk when the door burst open, and a long, lank, uncouth, cadaverous-looking Texan stood before me. His homespun pants were tucked inside his dusty cowhide boots, his rough face looked as though it had never seen a razor, and his long, uncouth hair streamed out from under a large sombrero down on his broad wiry shoulders. He marched straight up to my desk, and without taking off his hat, said in a gruff, quick tone:

"Is Smith in?"

I looked up in amazement and replied: "Yes, sir, that's my name."

"Well, then, cast your eye on that," said he, slapping a letter down before me.

I picked it up and read it, and found it to be a letter of introduction, saying the bearer was a trustworthy man who wanted work and asking that it be given him.

As I finished the letter, he again broke out. "Well, Smith, what d'ye say? Can you give me a posish?"

I waited a moment and then said: "You appear to be quite a forward young man, and you want a position. Now, sir, don't you think you would have stood a better chance of getting a position if you were more polite in your manner?" If you had knocked at the door, and on being invited to enter, had come in quiet.y, taken off your hat and asked if Mr. Smith was in, and had offered this letter, asking with a polite bow, 'Will you have the kindness to look over this letter?' If you had done so, young man, don't you think your proposition would have been more favorably received than your present action?"

The young man looked at me a second, and then turned and left. A moment after I heard a knock at the door. I said: "Come in." Again the same young man entered. Stepping softly he came to the desk, made a most elaborate bow, and said: "Have I the honor of addressin' Mr. Smith, the manager of the —— and —— railroad?" I bowed and said, "Yes, sir."

He again bowed and handed me the letter, asking me if I had leisure to look over it.

I took it, and again read it, and then looked up, saying: "This is a very complimentary letter, Mr. ——. What can I do for you?"

Quick as a flash came the response 'You may go to ——!"

He then turned and left with a laugh.

I saw there was something in the man. I followed him, called him back, and gave him a position. He did his work well, and has since been promoted, until he now occupies one of the most responsible and best-paying positions in my employ.—*Cleveland Leader*

At the Table.

It is impossible to estimate properly the immense influence which is exerted upon the household by the atmosphere of the family table. If it is true that one does not come out of a room the same person who went in, the mind ever after retaining the impress of what affected it there, what great results must be achieved from the meeting three times a day in the dining-room, from the conversation indulged in, and the sentiments habitually expressed there. A neat, well-ordered table is in itself a lesson to the children. I have noticed that a sensitive child almost invariably has better manners when dressed in their best, and have seen with surprise the effect produced upon a certain small boy of my acquaintance by handsomely-dressed ladies who are polite to him. To the inviting table, where there should be always some thing attractive, however simple the meal may be, most children will come prepared to behave properly. At this table the mother will not take her seat with disordered hair and soiled collar, remarking, with the air of a martyr, that it is the first time she has sat down to-day. The head of the house, if the dinner is not exactly to his mind, will not resent it as a personal affront. It really is worth while, and when philosophically considered is a matter of great importance, to lay aside as far as possible all thoughts of the hard work done before and to be done after a meal, and to allow no vexatious questions to be discussed at this time. The habit of brooding over our work and exhausting ourselves by going it all over in our minds is one to be studiously avoided. There is nothing which takes from one's energy more than this, and it is a frequent cause of insanity. Everybody knows that food digests better when eaten in agreeable company. It was something more than a pleasantry which made a friend remark, that he could not have his wife and child pass the summer vacation away from him, as it gave him dyspepsia. The poor child who comes to grief at the table, and is sent away from it with his dinner half eaten, and who suffers the whole afternoon with an undigested lump of food in his stomach, is to be pitied, and it is a wise plan to explain to children, that in this way they will be punished for bad conduct at the table. It follows, then, that pleasant surprises in the way of preparing favorite dishes, that good taste too much painstaking in arranging all the appointments of the table and dining-room, rise above a mere ministering to the animal existence, and affect the fine issues of life. Good behavior and cheerfulness ought to accompany each meal as naturally and unvaryingly as bread and butter. The happy laughter which distributes nervous force, and calls the blood from the brain, allowing the stomach to get its share, should be heard more frequently at our tables. No one should feel at liberty to say one word which is not at least kind and thoughtful, any more than he would withhold a sufficient quantity of food. These facts need more careful consideration than they have usually received.—*New York Evening Post.*

Words of Wisdom.

Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.

Love, faith, patience—the three essentials to a happy life.

Pride hath two seasons—a forward spring and an early fall.

Favors of every kind are doubled when they are speedily conferred.

No denunciation is so eloquent as the final influence of a good example.

A man's character is like a fence—it cannot be strengthened by whitewash

A noble part of every true life is to learn how to undo what has been wrongfully done.

Preserve the privacy of your house, marriage state and heart from relatives and all the world.

The noblest quality wherewith nature has endowed woman, for the good of the world, is maternal love.

The heart is a loom and it may weave whatever it pleases. It may make life a continual progress toward triumph.

The man who goes to church of a Sunday is supposed to be a good man, but a gambler is a better.—*Marathon Independent.*

Seeing the Passion Play.

William H. Seaver, better known as the Editor's Drawer of *Harper's Magazine*, was at Oberammergau last summer and saw the passion play there. Being a meek and bashful man he was forced to procure a seat at the play in the following manner: Some managed to get to the Oberammergau passion play. Some did not. The Drawer did. Taking a fearfully and wonderfully made trap at Murnau, the railway terminus, we were rolled over a well-made road some fourteen miles, until we reached Underammergau, a small village three miles this side of Oberammergau. While stopping to water the horses a portly person emerged from a little wayside inn and asked if we were going to Gaze's hotel, and had rooms engaged. If these had not been previously secured it was useless to go on, as not a room or cot was to be had for any outlay of affection or ready cash. The portly person added that there was eight beds disengaged in his house, which was a branch of Gaze's. The drawer took one, but determined to go on to Oberammergau and obtain, if possible, a reserved seat for the play. "No use," said the portly person; "all taken two weeks ago."

"I'll try," meekly responded the Drawer.

"Well, wait a moment," said he in very imperfect English, "and you can ride with me, as I have got to go up to get two places that have been reserved for Prince W——, who is in the house."

We were soon on the way. The seat question was now the problem, its solution important. The Drawer was slightly perplexed, but soon soared to the occasion. Taking from his pocket a certain formidable official letter of introduction, he showed it to the portly aforesaid and explained to him that it was a document of very many horse-power. The Drawer supplemented this brief oration with the frank and truly American proposition, "If you get a good seat for me I'll give you half a sovereign." This was an unusual incentive. We reached Oberammergau and drove to the residence of the burgomaster. While waiting to be ushered into his office the Drawer asked his guide, philosopher and friend, in a casual, indifferent tone: "By the way, do you happen to know if the elector of Hesse-Cassel has been here, or the elector of Brandenburg?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! I'm very sorry; should so like to have met them!"

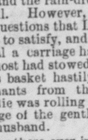
"I'll ask," said he.

"Oh, no matter; don't trouble yourself," replied the Drawer, and added, sotto voce: "By the way, when we go into the burgomaster's you may say to him that I am one of the electors of New York, traveling privately, and that I would feel greatly obliged if he could give me a good seat."

It took. The Drawer was formally and gravely introduced as one of the electors of New York. The good burgomaster had but eight seats left, which he had reserved for persons of distinction. One was handed politely to the Drawer. The Drawer paid the usual price for the same, executed a graceful obeisance, and emanated from the presence. Next morning at eight o'clock, when the booming of a cannon announced the commencement of the performance, the Drawer found himself in one of the very best places in the auditorium, and seated next the prince. Its something to be an elector of New York.

A Tale of a Syringe.

A Rockland young man until quite recently was courting a fat girl at the North End and had progressed very favorably with his suit. One evening last week he dressed up in his best clothes, carefully combed his hair, and started out to make his tri-weekly visit to his fair one, who was waiting in the parlor with fond expectation in her heart and a cold in her head, superinduced by the fluctuating weather. This was, as you might say, the prologue to the tragedy. It appears, moreover, that the fat girl's father—who is worth many thousand dollars in good, sensible bonds, and as a consequence is an object of the young man's tender regard—had for several nights previous been the victim of some unknown miscreant who had raided on his hen pen with disastrous effect. Sick of such foolishness, he had prepared a ghastly retribution for the fowl villains, and to this end had filled a big garden syringe with about a gallon of ancient beef brine, seasoned with garlic and flavored with assafœtida, and was lying in ambush behind a box, where he could sweep every approach to the henery. The young man, who is pretty well acquainted with the whole family, thought he would surprise his girl by entering the house unexpectedly by the back way. This is the situation:



a is the henery; b is the old man, and c the syringe; d is the young man lightly turning to thoughts of love as well as the corner of the fence; e is the house itself, painted brown; and f is the fat girl sitting by the piano and singing, "Father, dear father, come home;" gggg is the gathering darkness.

Gayly up the back yard the young man comes. Silently in ambush the old man lies. Cheerily the fat girl warbles. Quiet but awful is the syringe. In the uncertain light of early evening the old man sees a figure stealthily draw near his guarded pen. With bated breath he waits the onslaught. The syringe sounds its dreadful "wh-s-s-h-p," and its deadly contents fly through the air like a wild and mad avenger. A yell that tore the azure robe of night fairly knocked the fat girl off the piano stool and curdled the old man's blood, followed the discharge, and when the neighbors rushed in they found the unfortunate young man pawing madly around on the ground, and screaming out awful Mexican words terrible to hear, while the old man hovered over the scene with the syringe in his hands, looking like an animated figure escaped from an allegory. Sympathizing arms bore the young man into the house, after their owners had stopped their nostrils with cotton, and it required the combined efforts of the fat girl and eight friends to bring him to, and it was some hours before he was able to fairly inquire if the meteor hit anybody else when it struck. That night, beneath the darksome shade of a cypress tree, whose thick branches the struggling moonbeams vainly strove to pierce, an old man's tottering form rested upon a spade, and silently viewed a new made grave. He had just buried the syringe.—*Rockland Courier.*

Old People

In Stockholm, N. Y., three persons died within thirty-six hours whose ages amounted to 244 years: Mrs. Maria Barsee, aged ninety-three; William Colton, aged seventy-four; Abner C. Ainger, aged seventy-seven.

Mrs. Peter Skye, widow of Peter Skye, the Tuscarora Indian who carried General Porter off the battlefield at Fort Erie in 1812, died on the reservation in Genesee county a few days ago, aged ninety-eight.

Mrs. Catherine Tilton, widow of Humphrey, lives near Harmony, N. J., and is in her ninety-fourth year. She walks to and from the old church at Middletow a mile and a half distant from her b ase.

Mrs. Patience Hopping, aged ninety-eight, lives at Leonardville, N. J. Her general health is good and she knits and sews with precision. She converses fluently, has a good memory and unimpaired mind.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Miss Emma Colter made a balloon ascension from Rowan county, Ky., and was about two miles from the earth when the balloon caught fire. Fortunately the fire burned slowly, and enough of the heated air was retained in the balloon to give it some buoyancy, until it had settled to within about 100 feet of the earth, when it descended with great rapidity. Miss Colter was dragged some distance and badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

In 1870 a cable was laid from the coast of Portugal, and recently persevering efforts have been made to grapple and raise the old cable at a point where it lay in 2,000 fathoms of water. The general idea is that a cable must be rotten after so long an immersion, and cannot be raised, but this cable has been successfully brought to the surface, and was found to be as good as when laid ten years ago. To grapple a mere thread in 12,000 feet of water is a triumph even in this age.

Some of the cigarettes which are smoked to so large an extent are said to be dangerous articles. A physician had one of them analyzed, and the tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, was proved to be the most ordinary quality of white paper, whitened with arsenic, the two poisons combined being present in sufficient quantities to create in the smoker the habit of using opium without being aware of it, and which craving can only be satisfied by an incessant use of cigarettes.

Very few churches of America have a seating capacity of over 1,500. The following shows the size of some of the largest churches in Europe: St. Peter's church at Rome will hold 54,000 persons; Milan cathedral, 7,000; St. Paul's at Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's at London, 35,600; St. Petronio at Bologna, 24,000; Florence cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame at Paris, 20,000; Pisa cathedral 13,000; St. Stephen's at Vienna, 12,500; St. Dominic's at Bologna, 12,000; St. Peter's at Bologna, 11,500; Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000; Spurgeon's tabernacle, 7,000.

The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* says that but few people comparatively have any idea of the amount of timber used in the construction of a single railroad. It yearly takes 200,000 acres of forests to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the United States. It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand on our railroads, for which on an average the contractor gets thirty-five cents apiece, making in the aggregate $5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. Contractors, of course, buy pieces of timber land as near to the proposed line of road as possible, paying for the timber on an average about $30 per acre, or giving the proprietor of the land ten cents for every tie got out. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and twelve ties to the tree.

The postal card agency at Holyoke, Mass., sent away 71,727,000 one-cent cards in the last quarter, against 63,324,500 in the corresponding quarter of 1879. For the three months ending June 30, the number sent was 67,903,500. The history of the two-cent international cards has been a great surprise to the department. Last winter, when they were introduced, the contractors made more than 6,000,000 at once, every one supposing that they would all be wanted soon. This judgment was even by thought to be correct when New York ordered 1,000,000 and Philadelphia 200,000 immediately. But these orders were not repeated, and the sale has dwindled from the first quarter instead of increasing. In a short time after they were announced to the postmasters 1,931,500 were sold, the next quarterly report gave 654,000, the next 210,000 and the last only 54,500. This leaves about 4,000,000 on hand, enough to last for years if the demand does not increase.

The noticeable increase in the frequency of duels in France has at last attracted the attention of the French government. Last year a project of law was announced which was to curb in a measure this Gallic susceptibility. This project has been brought forward in the senate, and if it runs the gauntlet of the parliamentary debates dueling will hereafter be treated as a misdemeanor, and will be punished as such by a fine ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 francs, and by a term of imprisonment ranging from a month to a year. In case of a fatal result, the penalty will be five years in prison. The sending of a challenge will be ground for prosecution. The seconds will be treated as accessories. One curious section of this bill provides that those convicted under it shall be deprived of their political rights for five years, and in case of a fatal result, that the survivor, during the space of a year at least after his release, shall reside at a distance from the home of the victim. But who knows whether this law will be passed?

How to Cook Hominy.

Every cook will promise you she can do this, but it is quite safe to say that not one in fifty will. Instead, people live to old age in this our famous corn-growing region without having ever tasted well cooked hominy. It is usually started well enough, but stirred so often and so vigorously that the grains, instead of standing out snowy and well done, yet round and separate, are mingled in one gluey mass. Having once seen and tasted the former you will never be reconciled to the latter. Try to prevent it in this way: A quart of ground hominy is a sufficient quantity to prepare well; in any ordinary cooking utensil; it is better to soak for a while before cooking; put over the fire and cover well with water; do not allow it to boil rapidly, and if the fire is a sufficient one for baking it is better to keep a lid beneath it. It cannot be hurried, and here is where many fail in its preservation. After the grains swell and begin to soften on no account stir it. The water put in at first should be sufficient to finish it, but if there has been too little add more carefully, that it may be just enough and not too much, thus making your almost perfect dish sloppy. Do not salt it until just before taking from the stove. Early salting will make it dark. If it could be cooked in a double vessel, the outer one containing boiling water, so much the better for both the hominy and cook. Such vessels save the care of constant watching. Care and experience must always go together toward the making of a perfectly cooked dish, and nothing gives better satisfaction.

His Own Surgeon.

That General Sickles is alive to-day is due only to his great presence of mind. When he fell on the field of Gettysburg he fainted. Recovering consciousness, but half-dazed, he found he was completely away from the hope of immediate help, and that blood was gushing from his leg in jets, showing that an artery was severed. Painfully raising himself until he found his handkerchief, he tied it around the wound in such a way as to stop the flow, and, in order to secure additional tightness, ran his sword handle under the handkerchief, and with all his power twisted it around and held it so until the surgeon came on the battlefield. Like most persons, he had read directions of what was necessary to be done in such emergencies, but, unlike most persons, he was cool and collected enough to put his reading into practice when the emergence came.

The Wild Hog of India.

Those who have formed their conception of the pig exclusively upon the tame pig of the civilized sty, have no adequate idea of the tree wild pig of the Indian jungle. Like the North American Indian, the pig is debased by contact with civilization. He becomes cowardly, weak, dirty, and a prey to an inordinate thirst for swill. The distance between the tame Indian of Saratoga, who steals chickens and wallows drunken in the gutter, and the fierce warrior of the Western plains, is not greater than that which separates the despised pig of civilization from the wild and fearless quarry of the East Indian pig-sticker. The latter pig, whose spirit has never been broken with pig-yokes, and whose moral nature has never been poisoned with swill, is one of the bravest inhabitants of the jungle, and has been known to attack and put to rout the majestic elephant and the ferocious tiger.

The full name of the East Indian pig is Sus indicus, though so one except a punctilious scientific person ever calls him by it. Among beginners in the art of pig-sticking he is sometimes magniloquently described as a wild boar—though he is very often a wild sow; but pig-stickers of reputation uniformly call him a pig or a hog. Sus indicus often grows to the length of four feet and eight or ten inches, and reaches the height of three feet, or even forty inches, at the shoulder. When full grown his strength is enormous, and in speed he will sometimes rival the fastest Arabian horse. He enters upon existence in a striped state; subsequently he becomes brown; when in the prime of life he affects a dingy black color, and when old he is gray and grizzled. At no period can he be honestly called a handsome or a graceful animal, but his courage and tenacity of life demand our respect.

In point of teeth the tame pig has sadly deteriorated. The wild boar of India, which is the type of the barbaric pig of all ages, is armed with long semi-circular tusks. Those in the lower jaw sometimes attain the length of eight or nine inches. They curve outward and upward, and the edges are kept sharp by the pig's constant habit of scouring them against the tusks of the upper jaw. The swiftness and power with which he uses those tusks to carve an enemy are almost incredible. A hunting dog is frequently cut nearly in two by a single stroke of a boar's tusks, and horses and men are occasionally killed by boars which have become tired of being hunted, and which try to infuse a little variety into the affair by hunting their enemies. When wounded he is an exceedingly dangerous beast to face on foot, unless the hun er is a lawless ruffian who is capable of killing him with a rifle. One can scarcely imagine an Englishman so lost to all sense of decency as to shoot a fox, and next to that crime ranks, in Anglo-Indian estimation, the loathsome outrage of killing a pig by any process except that of pig-sticking.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Terrible Octopus.

The ferocity of the octopus is undeniable; but the stories hitherto been cast on the old stories which represent this unpleasant creature as being in the habit of seizing and swamping boats. It is admitted by scientific naturalists, that the hideous thing, known to an ancient world as the polypus, and to modern boatmen as the cuttlefish or squid, attains to a portentious size and strength in the warmer seas, and is very powerful and even dangerous. Its voracity and the peculiar violence with which it attacks and r

OH "Freddy" Kurtz - always a "Hard Loser"

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 4, 1880.

The republicans on Tuesday did not vote in the old fashioned way as freemen, but had to vote the ticket with a marked heading, as ordered by the committee and to intimidate men under employ.

Bah!

When men can not vote any but a marked ticket—freemen in the north—it beats any alleged southern bulldozing yet reported.

The Chinese letter is coming closer and closer to Garfield. Philp who was prosecuted for libel is proven innocent, while Jewell, Garfield's chairman has been caught in the attempt to bribe the publisher of *Truth* to swear that the letter was not genuine. To this attempt of Garfield's manager at new bribery, Mr. Hart, editor of the *Truth* has made a sworn affidavit. The election is over, but republican voters can ponder over this infamous revelation.

Pennsvalley democrats, on Tuesday, did their duty nobly. They never falter.

The prevalence of malarial fever in regions never before infected by it is puzzling the doctors "beyond all telling." The disease has invaded even the famous Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and how to account for its presence there nobody can imagine. The Boston Post thinks the theory that the malaria is due to a germ originating in decaying vegetation a reasonable one, and that this will account for the spread of the disease to perfectly healthy localities But whatever the true explanation may be, it sadly observes, the fact seems beyond question that this curse is upon New England, almost to the extent of an epidemic in some places.

Professor Harrington, of Ann Arbor, announces the discovery by himself, on September 30, of a new comet. Professor Swift, of Rochester, who caught a few stolen views of the celestial visitor on the following evening, through rifts in the clouds, describes it as a wonderful comet of sudden appearance, with a tail over two degrees long, and distinctly visible to the naked eye. It was then about three degrees from Epsilon Bootes towards Delia, moving easterly some three degrees daily. He thinks it may be the great comet of 1812, now soon expected.

THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Cologne celebrated with great pomp and joyousness last week the completion of her famous Cathedral, which has been for more than six hundred years in process of construction. The ceremonies were participated in by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King of Saxony, Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, Prince William, of Wurtemburg, and other representatives of royalty. The document recording the completion was signed by sixty-five princes and high dignitaries before it was placed in the keystone of the tower. The Emperor made a speech, concluding, "May this spendid monument remain, by the grace of God, as a promise of peace in all lands." The now finished Cathedral is the third erected on the same site, and has been worked upon by twenty generations of men. It stands as one of the most interesting and notable church buildings in the world.

CHARGED WITH PARRICIDE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 30, 1880.—A Young man named Long, of Northumberland county, but residing near Uniontown, Dauphin county, was placed in jail at Sunbury yesterday for the murder of his father, aged eighty. The old man was found dead on Thursday with his head battered in. It is said the crime was committed by his son with a club. The cause of the murder is believed to have originated in an order of Court compelling the son to support the father which the son was not inclined to do.

A FUNERAL PROCESSION OF ANTS.

One day a little boy of mine, about four years old, being tired of play, threw himself down on a grassy mound to rest. Shortly after, I was startled by a sudden scream My instant thought was that some serpent had stung him. I flew in horror to the child, but was at once reassured on seeing him covered with soldier ants, on whose nest he had laid himself down. Numbers of the ants were still clinging to him with their forceps, and continuing to sting the boy. My maid at once assisted me in killing them. At length, about twenty were thrown dead on the ground. We then carried the boy indoors. In about half an hour afterwards, I returned to the same spot, when I saw a large number of ants surrounding the dead ones. I determined to watch their proceedings closely I followed four or five that started from the rest toward the hillock a short distance off, in which was an ants'-nest. This they entered, and in about five minutes they reappeared, followed by others. All fell into rank, walking regularly and slowly two by two, until they arrived at the spot where lay the dead bodies of the soldier ants In a few minutes, two of the ants advanced and took up the dead body of one of their comrads; then two others, and so on, until all were ready to march. First walked two ants bearing a body, then two without a burden; then two others with an other ant, and so on, until the line was extended to about forty pairs. Then the procession moved slowly onward, followed by an irregular body of about two hundred ants. Occasionally, the two laden ants stopped, and laying down the dead ant, it was taken up by the two walking unburdened behind them; and thus they arrived at a sandy spot near the sea. The body of ants now commenced digging with their jaws holes in the ground, into each of which a dead ant was laid, where they labored on until they had filled up the ants' graves. This did not quite finish the remarkable circumstances attending this funeral of the ants. Some six or seven of the ants had attempted to run off without performing their share of the task of digging: these were caught and brought back when they were at once killed upon the spot. A singular grave was quickly dug, and they were all dropped into it.—*Frank Buckland.*

AN ENRAGED HUSBAND SHOOTING HIS WIFE AND HER BETRAYER.

Wyetheville, Va., Oct 25.—Mr. Frank Allison, a well-known merchant of Woodland, Carroll county, not long ago took a young man by the name of Hawks as a partner in his business. They kept a country store. Recently Allison began to suspect that Hawks was too intimate with his wife, and on Monday he set a trap by which he fastened the guilt on both of them beyond doubt. He told his wife on Saturday morning that he had to go away to attend to some business and would not be able to get back before Tuesday night. Instead of going away he secreted himself until night. He returned to his house after bedtime, and entered the room occupied by Hawks, in the rear part of the store, which building was in close proximity to his residence. Here he discovered his wife and Hawks together, and drawing a revolver killed Hawks instantly, and shot his wife through the breast and abdomen, mortally wounding her. He left their bodies on the floor and surrendered himself. Hawks was about twenty-five years of age, and Mrs. Allison thirty-three. The young man was handsome and very popular, and all parties in the affair belong to the first families in this section of the State.

SHOT DEAD IN CHURCH.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct 26.—A curious and fatal accident occurred in a church building in Rock Hill last night. The collection plate was being passed around, after an earnest exortation had been made for money to help the Christian cause. James Gooch, a young man in the congregation, did not have a cent, and being moved by the minister's appeal, he attempted to borrow ten cents from a man next to him. The man refused. Gooch then took a pistol from his pocket and offered it as collateral. The man took the pledge, and while examining it the weapon went off, sending a ball through the brain of Gooch, killing him instantly.

The Dartwell family moved into a small but comfortable house in Medford, Mass., and did not manifest any desire to be neighborly, though they were polite enough to those who called. Curiosity was excited by the fact that the very pretty but pale and sad face of a little girl was sometimes seen at a garret window. Her wistful expression whenever she saw children at play led to the belief that she was a prisoner. This went on for several months. Then an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children went to the house and asked permission to investigate. He was assured that no child was in; but he insisted on a search, and in the garret found the girl—a fragile, shy, and utterly neglected child of seven. She was half clothed in rags, and a pile of gnawed bones in a corner showed that she had been fed like a wild beast. The room was no better than a pigsty. The Dartwells said that she was their niece, but refused to give any reason for their treatment of her.

GET OUT DOORS.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite; languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot heal them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

IRISH PERSECUTION.

Mr. Foster Files an Information Against The Agitators.

Dublin, October 23.—I am informed on the best authority that Mr. Foster, chief secretary for Ireland, swore an information to-day charging a number of prominent members of the land league with conspiracy, and that application for their arrest will be made to the courts early next week.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining a verdict from an Irish jury it is said to be the intention to apply to the queen's bench for a change of venue and bring the accussed for trial before an English jury. The government claims to have this power under the new judicature act. Its exercise would be regarded as a legal revolution in Irish politics, and would place the agitators at the mercy of the English government. The leaders of the land league think that if they are tried in England they will be certainly convicted. Large reinforcements of troops are being hurried into Ireland. They are sent to occupy commanding positions in Connaught and Munster. It is feared that grave troubles may arise on the arrest of the Irish leaders.

The British press is unanimous in supporting the measures which the government proposes to check the agitation. Even journals which have hitherto deprecated any extraordinary proceedings now admit that some action is absolutely necessary. The Freeman's Journal asserts that the government is reluctant to assent to the inclusion of newspaper articles in the indictment bills. In the cases of certain journals in Dublin, Mexford, Tralee, Roscommon, Galway and Mayo, whose proprietors are members of the land league, it was finally virtually settled, in consultation with the law officers, that they should be indicted. The list of the leaders who are to be prosecuted is now settled, but during the week which will elapse before the proceedings are begun there may be startling changes. The Freeman's Journal adds:—"The indictment against the land league will include 200 speeches, the drafted testimoney of 350 witnesses and various newspaper articles."

DENVER'S DISTURBANCE.

The Aroused Citizens Taking Things Into Their Own Hands

Denver, November 1.—Early this morning a party of rioters raised a disturbance near the postoffice, but within ten minutes it was estimated that 1,000 citizens, nearly all armed, were on the ground and all the rioters at that point were arrested and sent to jail. Several hundred warrants have been sworn out by the officers, and between two and three hundred arrests have been made. The city is considered absolutely secure against any revival of mob rule and the indignation among all classes is intense and earnest Should lawlessness show itself in any form, or at any point, it will undoubtedly be checked by the stearnest and most convincing means employed in such emergencies.

New York, October 28.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, arrived from Europe yesterday and is quite ill at the Clarendon hotel.

THE GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Deer, except spotted fawns, may be killed from October 1 to December 16. Penalty $50. Dogs running deer may be killed by any person, except in the counties where such hunting is permitted by special acts.

Squirrels may be killed from September 1 to January 1. Penalty $5 for each squirrel.

Rabbits can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $5.

Wild turkeys can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $5.

No wild fowl, which includes ducks, geese, pigeons, etc., can be killed between May 15 and September 1, under a penalty of $10.

Woodcock may be killed from July 4 to January 1, and upland or grass plover from July 15 to January 1. Penalty $10 in each case.

Partridges may be killed from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $10.

Pheasants may be killed from October 1 to January 1. Penalty $10.

Rail or reed birds are to be killed only during the months of September, October and November. Penalty $5.

Nets, traps, snares or torchlight are prohibited to be used in killing wild turkeys, partridges, woodcock, rail or reed birds, under a penalty of $10, and any person may destroy such nets, traps, etc., whenever found.

Sunday hunting or fishing is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

It shall be lawfull to fish with fyke or hoop nets in any of the streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November in each year: Provided, That the meshes of said net or nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and that said net or nets shall not be placed at the confluence of any wing-walls, either newly made or abandoned.

One-half the penalty goes to the informer

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The act entiled "An act to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the power and immunities of corporations and bodies politic in law and to confirm charters heretofore granted," passed April 15th, 1858, (pamphlet laws page 544) is a general law for the regulation of associations known as Building and Loan Associations This appears not only from the general scope of its provisions but from the recitals in its preamble which declares that "such associations are meritorious and deserving the care of the State." The learned judge below fell into an error in considering it merely as the charter of any association included in its benefit—the violation of which could not be inquired of collateral. The charters of corporations are derived from the Courts of Common Pleas and it may be true that the violation of their provisions by the corporation connot be the subject of collateral inquiry nor set up by any debtor as a defense to an action. They can be declared forfeited only by a direct proceeding in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth. Corporations, however as well as individuals may be subject rightfully to general laws regulating their contracts and proceedings. More especially is this true when such corporations accept their charter after such laws have been passed and therefore subject to their provisions Assuming the Benton Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association to be an association within the provisions of the act of 1859, which is the only ground upon which they can claim exemtion from the law prohibiting the taking of a greater rate of interest upon the loan of money than six per cent., it is evident that its contracts must be made in conformity to the provisions of the act in order to entitle them to the privilege granted by it. It makes an exception in their case from the general law of the State and they must bring themselves within the exception They can loan money only to members of the association—in amounts not exceeding two hundred dollars on each share of stock held by them and the loans can only be of the amount in the treasury derived from dues, fines and interest received from the members and given out at each stated meeting. It would be a gross perversion of the whole and design of such an association to borrow money from banks or others for the purpose. It is equally so to fix a minimum rate of premium below which they will accept no bid They are bound to offer all that is in the treasury to open competition so that the members may obtain the loan at a low premium if there should be no bid at a higher. The practical operation of such institutions is that whenever the member procures a loan at a premium below the average of the premiums for the whole time the association has to run, he is to that extent a gainer; where his loan is at a premium higher than the average, he is to that extent a looser. This is the most valuable feature in such association and hence the great importance of maintaining the principle of free competition in the bids. When the member is told that there is a minimum premium below which loans will not be made, he must offer that amount for the loan whether any other one offers or not If no offer to that amount is made the money remains in the treasury without investment. It is evident in this way that the members who are not borrowers will obtain a very undue advantage over the members who are borrowers. These institutions are liable, like everything else human, to abuse, and we are bound to guard them carefully from being prevented into mere contrivances by which capitalists can evade the laws against usury. So the Legislature evidently intended they should be by the act. As to the allegation in the petition that the association was in the habit of borrowing money to loan out, it was too vague to avail the defendant. He must show that the money loaned to him had been borrowed. But by the allegation that he took his loan at the premium of $24, that being the minimum rate fixed by the association and said association refused to receive a less bid, he laid, we think, a sufficiently clear and tangible ground upon which the Court below ought to have granted the rule to show cause why the judgement should not be opened. Of course upon the hearing of the rule he will have to produce evidence to satisfy the Court of the truth of the averments of his petition or affidavit, and that the rule ought to be made absolute which the plaintiff will have the opportunity to controvert by opposing evidence—Order reversed and record remitted for further proceedings.

The Catawissa *Item* says: Jeremiah Stiles, the appellant in the above case borrowed one share out of the Benton Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association. On this share he received $176 having bid $24 premium. For his loan of $176 he gave a bond in the penal sum of $400 conditioned for the payment of $200. On this bond the Association issued execution on the 21st of January, 1880 Mr. Stiles by his attorneys, A. C and H. E. Smith, on the 27th of the same month, petitioned the court to grant a rule to show cause why the judgement should not be opened and the defendent let into a defense; also, that further proceedings upon the execution be stayed. The petition set forth that the Association sought to collect more than the amount loaned with 6 per cent. interest and that they could not do so because they violated the act of April 12, 1859, by borrowing money to loan to their members and by fixing a minimum rate of premium On the 7th of February last the court filed an opinion overruling the motion and refusing the rule. To this the counsel of Stiles took exception and on the 25th of February filed a writ of error from the Supreme Court. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg on the 10th of June, A. C. and H. E. Smith arguing for Stiles and E H. Little for the association. Two weeks after the argument Chief Justice Sharswood decided the case in favor of Stiles, overruling Judge Elwell and firmly establishing the principle that no loan association that borrows money or has a fixed minimum rate or premium can collect more than the amount loaned with 6 per cent interest.

Garfield and the southern brigadiers are ahead.

A good way to kill moths in carpets is to dip a coarse towl in clean water, and wring it out. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places and those least used. It does not injure the pile or color of the carpet in the least. It is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs.

A few pieces of horseradish root placed among pickles will prevent scum from gathering on the top of the vinegar.

For applying to wounds made by removing large limbs in pruning fruit trees nothing is better, says the *New-England Farmer*, than gum-shellac dissolved in alcohol to the consistency of paint. This should be kept in a bottle, tightly corked when not in use, and applied with an old brush.

Carbolic acid soap rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse will keep away flies. The strong odor of the soap drives them off. Take a dry cake of the soap, and rub on after grooming. This will also give the animal's coat a fine polish.

Gilt frames may be protected from flies by brushing them over with onion-water. Boil three or four onions in a pint of water, and apply with a soft brush or clot[illegible]

THE ELECTION.

329 WINS.

A PERJURER AND BRIBE TAKER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

OVER A SOLDIER, PATRIOT AND HONEST MAN.

WE CAN BE PROUD OF HANCOCK IN DEFEAT

REPUBLICANS ASHAMED OF DEGOLYER IN VICTORY.

GARFIELD A MAJORITY OF THE ELECTORS.

OLD CENTRE

1200 MAJORITY FOR HANCOCK.

CURTIN TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED.

Grand Victory of Hancock at Gettysburg Over the Rebels.

Garfield, Mosby, Longstreet and Their Northern Allies Check Hancock on Tuesday.

THE GARFIELD SHANGHAI CROWS OVER THE TRIUMPH OF A CONVICTED PERJURER,

WHO FAVORS THE RAT-EATING CHINESE.

Our rooster will not go walking with a nasty fellow like above 329er.

TRIUMPH OF FRAUD

MEANS

GRANT OUR EMPEROR IN 1884

YOU'LL BE SICK OF GARFIELD YET, RADS, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

New Jersey has gone for Hancock.

New York has gone for Garfield by a large majority.

The other northern states have gone for Garfield.

New York is claimed by republicans by 50,000.

The electoral vote may be 220 for Garfield, and 145 for Hancock

Penn'a 15,000 to 25,000 for Garfield Berks 7,500 democratic.

CENTRE COUNTY OFFICIAL 1876 and 1880.

PRESIDENT.

	1876 Tilden	1876 Hayes	1880 Hancock	1880 Garfield
Bald (N. W....	88	166	00	000
Eagle S. W.....	133	111	000	000
Valley (W. W....	71	62	00	00
Milesburg b..	46	99	00	00
Unionville b.	32	45	00	00
Howard b....	45	46	00	00
Philipsburg..	121	150	000	000
Millheim....			00	00
Benner	172	63	00	00
Boggs.....	173	257	000	000
Burnside....	35	48	00	00
Curtin.....	45	30	00	00
College.....	79	195	00	000
Ferguson n'w	73	90	00	00
" old....	154	67	000	00
Gregg.....	293	67	000	00
Haines	208	114	000	000
Halfmoon....	41	97	00	00
Harris.....	123	101	000	000
Howard.....	87	102	00	00
Huston	53	116	00	000
Liberty.....	59	121	00	000
Marion.....	84	30	00	00
Miles.....	278	56	000	00
Patton.....	61	98	00	00
Penn.....	285	81	000	00
Potter.....	369	127	000	00
Potter, north			000	00
Potter, south			000	00
Rush.	163	93	000	00
Snow Shoe...	107	98	000	00
Spring.....	186	224	000	000
Taylor	47	68	00	00
Union.....	75	114	00	000
Walker.....	225	101	000	000
Worth.....	71	84	00	00
Total	4085	3266	0000	0000
Majorities.....	819			

Centre county has done nobly. Curtin is elected by a large majority and no counting out this time.

GREGG old.

Hancock	253	Garfield 83
Dechert	252	Lemon 83
Jenks	251	Green 83
Curtin	252	Murray 82
Gephart	255	Harris 83
Murray	255	Thompson 83
Heinle	255	Gray 83

GREGG, new

Hancock	72	Garfield 4

POTTER, north.

Hancock	179	Garfield 46
Dechert	175	Lemon 46
Jenks	177	Green 46
Curtin	175	Murray 46
Gephart	173	Harris 46
Murray	176	Thompson 46
Heinle	175	Gray 46

POTTER, south.

Hancock	221	Garfield 39
Dechert	220	Lemon 39
Jenks	221	Green 39
Curtin	217	Murray 38
Gephart	211	Harris 38
Murray	211	Thompson 36
Heinle	222	Gray 37

RUSH.

Hancock 184, Garfield 95, Jenks 183, Green 94, Curtin 176, Murray 98.

MILES.

Hancock	280	Garfield 62
Jenks	279	Green 64
Dechert	280	Lemon 62
Curtin	277	Murray 64
Gephart	275	Harris 63
Murray	280	Thompson 63
Heinle	230	Ray 51

HAINES.

Hancock	239	Garfield 111
Dechert	239	Lemon 111
Jenks	234	Green 108
Curtin	237	Murray 114
Gephart	235	Harris 114
Murray	239	Thompson 114
Heinle	239	Ray 116
Rhone	1	
Green	1	
Williams	1	

MILLHEIM.

	124	Garfield 26
Hancock	124	Lemon 26
Dechert	124	Green 26
Jenks	121	Murray 29
Curtin	123	Harris 27
Gephart	123	Thompson 25
Murray	125	Ray 27
Heinle		

BELLEFONTE.

South Ward.

Hancock	141	Garfield 120
Jenks	143	Green 120
Curtin	154	Murray 154
Gephart	131	Harris 185
Murray	135	Thompson 116
Heinle	144	Ray 112

North Ward.

Hancock	103	Garfield 181
Jenks	155	Green 179
Curtin	158	Murray 185
Gephart	96	Harris 108
Murray	95	Thompson 170
Heinle	105	Ray 177

West Ward.

	45	Garfield 72
	44	Green 75
	50	Murray 71
	43	Harris 79
	42	Thompson 74
	44	Ray 75

BENNER.

	194	Garfield 69
	189	Green 67
	185	Murray 59
	156	Harris 105
	190	Thompson 69
	189	Ray 71

HARRIS.

	142	Garfield 85
	141	Green 85
	140	Murray 89
	139	Harris 88
	146	Thompson 84
	142	Ray 83

PENN.

	168	Garfield 17
	167	Lemon 17
	169	Green 15
	161	Murray 17
	161	Harris 16
	168	Thompson 15
	168	Gray 17

LIBERTY.

Hancock 94, Garfield 183, Jenks 97, Green 177, Curtin 99, Murray 183, Gephart 97, Murray 98, Harris 186 Thompson 182, Heinle 101, Ray 179.

SNOWSHOE.

Hancock 137, Garfield 131, Curtin 131, Murray 133, Gephart 132, Murray 135, Harris 137, Thompson 132.

WALKER.

Hancock 230, Garfield 06, Curtin 225, Murray 92, Gephart 213, Murray 225, Harris 106, Thompson 92.

SPRING

Hancock 212, Garfield 247 Curtin 207 Murray 230, Gephart 296 Murray 206 Harris 276, Thompson 254, Heinle 214, Ray 250.

Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives should use DR. METTAUER'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores. Oct. 21 4t.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

NEW ENTERPRISE

ALEXANDER & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT —AND— SEED STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osborn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of Spangler's building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ujly

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Fignets, and also keeps on hand Cottor Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10oct, tf

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18 7.

Verbal Promise.—A verbal promise to pay the debt of another is within the Statute of Frauds, and is void if made to the creditor, but not if made to the debtor.—Pratt vs. Bates Sup. Ct. Mich.

Overdrawn Account.—Directors of a company are not to be held personally liable to find cash for checks drawn by them as officers of their company upon the company's bank, and which the bank may choose to honor when the company has no funds at the bank.—Beattie v. Ebury (Lord), 44 L J., Chance., 20; 7 L. R., H. L. Cas., 102.

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.

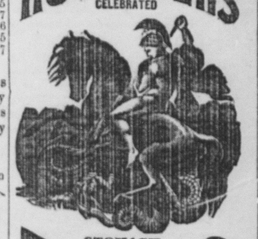
My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family.—A lady in Providence, R. I.—*Journal.*

In the great storm which raged on Lake Michigan two weeks ago, the steamer Alpena, plying between Chicago and the eastern ports of the lake, went down with all on board, probably eighty souls. No list of the passengers was made, and time only will show who and how many they were, beyond a few that were known to have been on board. The last time the Alpena was seen she was nearly midway between Grand Haven and Chicago, sailing in fair weather. That same Friday night the severest storm known in years swept down from the north and engulfed her.

DON'T GET THE CHILLS.

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep the liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It is the best preventative of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

The Largest Retail STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

3 BARGAINS —IN— SILKS.

COLORED SATIN DE LYON AT $1.25. In all the fashionable colorings. The current price is $2.00

BLACK SATIN DE LYON AT $1.50, Extra satin face. The real value $2.25

VELVET AND SATIN STRIPES AT $1.25 In the most desirable medium and large stripes Has been selling at $3.00

* * * * * * * * * * *

3 BARGAINS —IN— DRESS GOODS.

LUPIN'S 36 INCH COLORED MERINOS At 50 cts. Extra heavy and the regular price everywhere is 62½ cents.

ENGLISH HALF-SILK FANCIES AT 25 cts. Cost the importer 37½ cents to land on this side of the Atlantic.

46 INCH SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS AT 75 cents. These cost $1.25 on the manufacturer's loom.

* * * * * * *

3 BARGAINS —IN— BLACK GOODS.

46 INCH ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERES AT 65 cents. These are French goods and worth 75 cents

46 INCH ALL WOOL BLACK SHOODAS at 87½ cents. A great bargain well worth $1.25

46 INCH SILK AND WOOL DAMASSES AT $1.75; worth $2.25. Used much for trimmings and overdresses,

* * * * * * *

3 BARGAINS —IN— HOISERY

LADIES' FLEECED LINED HOSE AT 25 c. Full regular made and actually worth 37½ cts.

CHILDREN'S SOLID COLORED MERINO HOSE at 25 cents. In all sizes. These goods must be seen to appreciate their cheapness.

MEN'S ENGLISH MERINO HALF HOSE At 37½ cents. Full regular made and worth 50 cents.

—o—

[AN OPEN LETTER.]

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1880.

Gentlemen:—

I thank you for filling my orders for Dry Goods so promptly and satisfactorily. Your system is perfect, as ladies find they can with entire safety, shop without the trouble of going to the city, and can purchase from the smallest article to hundreds of dollars worth, with entire satisfaction, through your Mail Order Department, I am sure this mode of shopping will become general with consumers at a distance.

Very Respectfully,

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia. *Mrs. ——*

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

MARKET ST. TO FILBERT. N. W. COR. of EIGHTH ST PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.

10,000 BUSHELS OATS.

10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9sept tf

MANHOOD

How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marr age, etc.; also Consumption Epilepsy and fits, Induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

.....This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box, 4586. 7oct 1y.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, there by always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit, and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments Full information and all that is needed sent free Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, 6oct 7

HARDW

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs Nov. 4., 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by examining the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe Jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P M	P.M.
Montandon	7 00	1 55	6 20
Lewisburg	7 15	2 20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9 50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10 35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr at Montandon	6 50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—FOR SALE. A new bob-sled, made of the best material and workmanship, will be sold cheap and guaranteed.

J. W. REISSNYDER,
Millheim, Pa.
oct21 3t.

—Pleased to have a call from Rev. J. B. Aikers, a few mornings ago.

—The fraudulent president has fixed upon Thursday, Nov. 25, as Thanksgiving day.

—The new domestic Sewing Machine was operated by a blind lady at the Bellefonte fair 2t

—A comet is coming, still those can't come it who try to sell better groceries than Sechlers. Everybody can see the comet free by getting their groceries at Sechlers.

—The largest ear of corn, we have yet seen, was brought to this office by John Gingerich, it measures 15 inches in length, and full of perfect grain. Who can beat this? We think Gingerich is hard to beat.

—Ho for salt river—but first stop in at the Philad. Branch and get a good and warm suit from Lewins. You can save from 5 to 10 dollars by the transaction.

—Daniel Ertel writes us from Marshaltown, Iowa, Oct. 25: "We have a fine country here and good crops of all kind of grain. Apples are beginning to get plenty, and not much market for them. Potatoes are plenty and sell at 25cts, wheat 80; corn 27; pork live $3,75 to $4,00; cattle $3 75 to $4,00 live weight. For the benefit of my many old friends, I would say this is a great country."

—Rev. D. Hunter preached in the stone school house near Homes Mill, Centre county, where he had preached thirty years ago, and only nine persons in a crowded house were present who then heard him.

—Trouble brewing in Ireland for want of enough to eat. If they had Sechlers grocery there, things would soon be quieted in having good food for all.

—Philip Meyer, of the Red mill intends taking possession of the brick mill at Millheim, next week. Philip is a tip-top miller. Wm. Moyer of Linden Hall, takes charge of the Red mill.

—Don't you want to buy a good pair of boots or shoes cheap? If you do we would advise you to call at Dinges' as they have the largest and best stock around.

—A. E. Hawn, an employee at Jones, Mull & Co's planing mill in Philipsburg, Centre, had his left arm caught in a buz planer last Thursday and received a severe flesh wound, extending from the wrist to the elbow.

—Hurrah? Sixty ready-made suits of clothing just received at Dinges'. Hurry up if you want a bargain.

—Stronse & Meyer of Mechanics mills, at Wolf's Store, have presented us with a sack of superior buckwheat flour, of their manufacture, which we find an excellent article. Their mill turns out some of the best work in the county.

—The election being over all the talk will be about the large and cheap stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch, also hats, caps, boots, underwear, and all you want to dress up nicely.

—Hammond Sechlers was chairman of the democratic mass meeting at Bellefonte, on Friday. The meeting was addressed by congressman Hill of Ohio and Mr. Wolliver of Lehigh.

—Do not fail to see the new Domestic Sewing Machine before buying any other. 2t.

—The democratic meeting at Millheim on Wednesday 27, was a grand success, There was a great turn-out of the democracy, and able speeches were made by Hons. Joseph Parker and C. T. Alexander.

—Rev. B. B. Else, of Milesburg, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church in this place on last Sunday at the Quarterly Meeting services. The sermon in the morning was on the endurance of temptation, and that in the evening on the inspiration of scripture. Both excellent sermons. The business session of the quarterly conference was deferred in consequence of the rain until next Saturday, Nov. 6, 1880, at 2:30 p. m.

—We are going to give you a bit of advice and that is, if you want to buy a good suit of ready-made clothing, or a pair of boots, shoes, call at Dinges' and you will be astonished at the bargains offered.

—William Wingert's saw and shingle mill (operated by a Mr. Allis), situate on a branch of Laurel Run in Brady twp., Clearfield, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst., together with considerable lumber. Wingert's loss $5,000; Allis' $2,000.

—Men and women always find the best bargains at Lyon & Co's in any goods needed.

—A. Ward Rishel, has started a grocery and tobacco store at Rock Spring.

—Two good new buggies, one open and one with top, for sale at Levi Murray's Coach shops, also one two seated carriage and a spring wagon.

This work will be sold very cheap for cash.

All work warranted to be good.
nov. 4 3t

—Boots and shoes, in endless variety, cheap as any ever offered at Dinges give them a call before going elsewhere.

—Don't forget Bunnell & Aikens sell the new Domestic Sewing Machine. 2t.

—Lyon & Co. want you to see their over coats first before you purchase elsewhere.

—A heavy rain on Saturday, especially at night.

—Letters remaining in the Post Office at Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 3, 1880.

Mr. Pecht 1, Jacob Breon 1, John Abbot 1, Miss Izora Rupp 1, Miss Babby Myers 1. J. A. REESMAN, P. M.

—No lady should fail to go to Lyon & Co's, who always keep the latest styles and best assortment of dress-goods.

—Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. 4nov. 2t.

—CALEY'S CHICKEN POWDER, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J. D Murray. 4nov. 3m.

—The new Domestic Sewing Machine is so simple the blind can use it. 2t

Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constiesation cured at once by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. oct. 21 4t

—Save when you can, always, and this you can do when you buy clothing at the famous Philad. Branch, where is the largest and best assortment, in this part of the state,

REMEDY FOR EPIZOOTY.

Supt. S. S. Blair gives the following cure for epizooty to the Tyrone *Herald*: "To those having horses attacked with epizooty, quinsy or sore throat, permit me to say that in my experience with horses and mules in 1872, when the disease spread over the country with great rapidity, I used nothing but extract of ammonia and sweet oil in the following proportions: One part extract of ammonia and two parts of sweet oil, rubbed in on the outside of throat and glands of the neck every two or three hours until blistered freely, feeding them on bran mash until they recovered. This treatment was entirely successful. As the disease is very prostrating, do not work the animals if possible to avoid it.—Keep your stables clean and well ventilated, and whitewash them frequently. Exposure of the animals and hard work may bring on lung fever."

—You are never cheated in any clothing you buy at the Philad. Branch. Lewins warrants every suit he sells you, as represented.

—No reason to complain of not wearing good and warm clothes—Lewins at the Philad. Branch sells so cheap that all can clothe themselves warm and decently for very little money.

—If you are a patriot and lover of your country then show it by patronizing the people that do you much good and give you money saving bargains. We need hardly say that the Philad. Branch clothing store is the place to go to save your hard earned money, as all know it so well already.

—Farmers who want groceries for general use should call on Sechler & Co., for any thing in the line of sugars, coffees, teas, spices, new cheese, S. C. hams, S. C. dried beef, breakfast bacon, dried peaches, new prunes, hominy and rice, syrups and N. O. molasses, stoneware, queensware, as well as any thing in the line of fresh meats, as they kill the best stalk fed steers and have the choicest meats in the county.

The man who likes to study the temper of the people finds a good opportunity on the day after an election.

The New Haven Register thinks that it is not the yellowest pumpkin but the rosiest girl that makes the best pies.

A Boston man who was told that something was a dollar a plate, ordered a saucefull.

A Brooklin girl wanted to know the meaning of all the talk about "taffy for revenue."

A Long Island child thought that the eyes in a potato were the buttonholes of its jacket.

A writer in London Truth says that the cleanest dwelling in England are perhaps the jails.

Six sons, each six feet in height, acted as pall bearers at their father's (John McMurray's) funeral on the 4th inst., at Duncannon.

NOV. COURT.—4 MONDAY.

Grand Jurors.

Banner—F. Houser, T. Perdue.
Patton—S. Hamon
Walker—Jas Martin.
Howard twp—H Deop, J T Johnson, P Van Horn, A Montgomery.
Spring—J S Noll, W H Miller.
Snowshoe—W R Hayes.
Harris—H Swab.
Haines—Sam'l E Motz.
Boggs—Th. Adams,
Gregg—Joseph Smith, Geo Miller, Geo Corman.
Bellefonte—W W Montgomery.
Rush—W M'Clellan
Marion—John Spayd.
Howard boro—H L Lucas.
Liberty—W Bechtel
Worth—Joseph Harpster.
College—Geo Dale.

Traverse—1st Week.

Millheim—J H Breon, W R Honey, H Lose, H N Kramer.
Patton—G Beaver.
Philipsburg—Jacob Jones, L W Munson.
Spring—E D Noll, Wm Bilger, P Wion, Joseph Flora, H B Tate, C C Taylor.
Ferguson—H C Campbell, J W Krumrine, J B Ard.
Harris—Wm Hoover.
Potter—John Foreman, J D Murray, J W Conly, W Lohr.
Bellefonte—I Lose, John Wagner, Geo Blackford, N S Baily.
Gregg—Chas Miller, J B Leitzel.
Walker—J T Dunkle, Elias Linebach, D Kane.
Milesburg—C L Buffington, Jas Murray.
Liberty—G W Long.
Union—P B Bush, O Underwood.
Haines—J Myers, A F Kramer, W H Philips.
Miles—Geo Hubler, S Krumrine.
Boggs—C C Adams.
Howard boro—J Heverly.
Penn—Nathan Corman, J S Moyer.
Unionville—John Alexander.
Worth—Jas Cannon.
Benner—L M'Entire.

2d Week.

Potter—B Arney, John M'Coy, jr.
Spring—A J Swartz.
Marion—W Brickly.
Gregg—D P Heckman, C Armbruster, Jacob Bitner, W H Bartholemew.
Bellefonte—W H Deratine, E S Dorworth, C P Cook, J J M'Clure.
Boggs—E Noll, jr, J Yarnell, W Butler.
Walker—John Lord, J A Darman.
Curtin—J W Packer, D Delong Zara Welch.
Harris—H Miller, J Weaver, jr, John Daire.
Liberty—W H Gardner, T S Winslow, A Bitner, D B Bumgardner.
Benner—H Armagust.
Miles—John Wirth.
Ferguson—John Baily.
Rush—O Vile, T J Dunkle.
Penn—N Stover.
Union—W A Alexander.
Worth—C O Whippo.
College—W Goodhart.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1880. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per ct deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, '81, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, '81, there will be an addition of 5 per ct., according to the act of assembly.

BENJ. H. ARNEY,
Treasurer.
7oct. 2m.

JOINT STOCK SALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

At Centre Hall, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 9. by the following persons:

James M. Farlane, 14 head, including 1 thoroughbred bull, J. H. McFarlane, 2 cows, James Close, 3 head, including 1 thoroughbred bull, O. P. Smith, 1 thoroughbred bull, G. C. Rice, 1 calf, J. B Smith, 1 heifer.

About one-half of the above offering will consist of High-Grade Cows that were bought in Kentucky, by Maj. W. R. McFarlane, from the best breeders in the State. The balance are High Grade and Half-Breed Calves. These cattle are of excellent individual merit, and as breeders are unsurpassed by any in the State. They are not pampered, or over-fed to injure their breeding qualities.

Three of the above Bulls are Thoroughbreds, and two of them are recorded in the American Herd Book, Vol. XVIII. The other will be recorded in said book as soon as it is issued.

In this sale the farmers of Centre county have an opportunity of improving their stock with the best breeders in the country, without a single exception. When the above stock is seen it cannot help being appreciated and admired by every one who desires to improve his stock.

Sale positive, rain or shine, and to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. TERMS—CASH, or approved endorsed note at 5 months. 6 per cent. discount for cash

OWNERS.

Also, at the same time and place, an extra lot of YOUNG BERKSHIRE PIGS. 2 and 3 months old, bred from stock purchased of T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa. JAS. M'FARLANE.

Great Commotion AT FARMER'S STORE.

Fiedler & Runkle, in Haines twp., are about receiving their

NEW GOODS,

a full line of Dry-goods, dress-goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, hardware, queensware, and any thing you want to fit out yourself or table.

Go and see,

REPUBLICAN WASTE.

Hon. W. S. Groesbeck of Ohio in a recent speech presented in a most vivid light the wastefulness and extravagance of the republican party. He showed among other things that prior to 1861 there had never been the donation of an acre of land directly to a railroad corporation. According to the office estimates the republican party, since 1861, has granted to railroad corporations more than 137,000,000 acres, about one-twentieth of the whole United States, larger in extent than New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; larger than the German empire, including Prussia, Saxony and all the Dutch principalities; larger than France and Belgium, and much larger than Great Britian and Ireland. It belonged to the people; it was given to a few individuals, who, for convenience, organized themselves into corporations. Is there, in all history, such an example of waste? The government loaned to six of these railway corporations more than $64,000,000. When the bonds mature the loan, principal and interest, will amount to $800,000,000. This large loan was made a first lien upon these railways, but its priority has been surrendered, It may be considered as lost, and should be charged to the republican party. He also showed that the aggregate expenditures of the government the last nineteen years, omitting what was paid as interest, have been more than $5,800,000,000. The aggregate expenditures the preceding seventy years were $1,800,000,000. The last nineteen years we have spent, say, $4,200,000,000 more than during all the balance of our national life. The average civil and miscellaneous expenditures of the republican party the last nineteen years, have been $52,000,000 a year. In the nineteen years before they were less than $17,000,000. The aggregate Indian expenditures, the last nineteen years, amounted to $97,000,000; for the preceding nineteen years, $44,000,000. War and naval expenditures, or pensions and interest, are not referred to for they are not fairly the subject of comparison.

Partnership.—If the name of a partnership firm be merely the name of an individual partner, proof that he signed such name to a bill of exchange is not enough to make the firm liable on the bill. To establish the liability the holder of the bill must further prove that the signature was put to it by the authority and for the purposes of the firm.—Yorkshire Banking Co. vs. Beatson, Court of the Queen's Bench.

MARRIED.

On the 17 inst. at the Reformed parsonage, by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Alfred Brumgord of Brush Valley to Miss Media Maden of Mifflinburg.

DIED.

On the 9th inst. of diptheria, Mary Olive, daughter of James and Ellen Wirth of Union Co. Aged 9 years, 2 months and 11 days.

On Monday, Oct. 25, Robert E., son of John T. and Laura Lee, aged 5 years, 2 mos. and 11 days.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of David Gilliland, late of Potter twp., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

SAM'L GILLILAND,
College Twp
4nov. 6t. Adm'r

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of Wm. H Ruble about 6 weeks ago, a heifer with white star on face, and hip shod, about 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same. JAS. B. LEE.
4nov 3t. Town Clerk

A HOME FOR SALE.—

A good dwelling house, about 1½ acres ground with stable, smokehouse, and other outbuildings, and a WAGON MAKER SHOP, near Penn Mills, is offered at private sale. All kinds of choice fruits on the premisis. A very desirable property.
14 oct 4t. DANIEL LUSE.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Bitner, late of Gregg twp, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons endebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement. H. F. BITNER,
Penn Hall, Pa.,
14 oct. 6t Executor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Dreese, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Nov A. D., 1880, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Termiser and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov, being the 22nd day of Nov., 1880, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1880, and in the 105 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sh

REGISTERS NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county on Wednesday the 24th day of November, A. D., 1880, for confirmation and allowance:

1 The account of Jared Harper, administrator of &c., of Hannah Cronimiller, late of Haines township, deceased.

2. The final account of Joel Minick, executor of &c. of John Nicholas Bressler, late of Penn township, deceased.

3 The account of John Minnich, administrator of &c. of Sophia Minnich, late of Gregg township, deceased.

4 The account of James K. Leathers, guardian of Hannah M. and Sarah E Cox, minor children of Joseph Cox, deceased.

5. The account of Thomas Hockman and R. J. Smith, administrators of &c. of Sarah Gramley, late of Penn township, deceased.

6. The account of Thomas Hosterman and George E. Zehner, executors of &c. of Abraham Reber, late of Miles township, deceased.

7. The final account of John Emerick, executor of &c. of Mary Emerick, late of Potter township, deceased.

8 The account of John Hoy, Jr., administrator of &c. of Wm. Long, late of Marion township, deceased.

9 The account of Isaac Mitchell, surviving executor of P. B. Wilson, late of borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

10. The account of P. B. Wilson, administrator of &c. of F. S. Wilson, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, as filed by Isaac Mitchell, surviving executor of P B. Wilson, deceased.

11. The first and partial account of J. W. Snook and E. W. Snook, administrators of &c. of Levi Snook, late of Miles township, deceased.

12. The account of John S. Iddings and Jane Iddings, administrators of &c. of Wm. M. Iddings, late of Union township, deceased, as filed by John S. Iddings.

13. The account of Bulah Peters and Wm. P. Fisher, administrators of &c. of Lewis C. Peters, of Union township, deceased.

14. The first partial account of Ezra L. Spangler and Margaret Spangler, executors of &c. of Samuel Spangler, late of Potter township, deceased.

15. The second partial account of George Gentzell, administrator of &c. of Wm. Gentzell, of Gregg township, deceased.

16. The first or partial account of John Irvin, Jr., and Margaret H. Wilson, executors of &c. of W. P. Wilson, late of Bellefonte, deceased.

17. The account of John A. Hunter, George W. Elder and Jacob Gray, administrators of &c. of Robert Elder, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.

18 The account of James C. Boal and Catharine Durst, administrators *de bonis non cum testamento anexo*, of Peter Durst late of Potter township, deceased. as filed by James C. Boal, acting administrator of Peter Durst, deceased.

19. The first and partial account of John G. Sankey and Jacob Bitner, executors of &c of Joseph Bitner, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John G. Sankey, surviving executor of Joseph Bitner, deceased. W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE'S.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Feiri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 20th day of November, A D. 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in College Twp., Centre Co., Penna., beginning at a post on line of lands of Silas Glasgow and Wm. Foster, thence by land of Wm. Foster and Roff. Foster's heirs, north 50° west 181 9-10 perches to stone, thence by lands of Agricultural College of Penna., south 48½° west 42½ perches to a post, thence by same north 49½° west 101 1-10 perches, to a post, thence by land of D. Musselman south 35° west 16 1 10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Adam Cronoble south 38° east 100 9-10 perches to stones, thence along public road leading from Pine Grove mills to the Agricultural College of Penna., south 45° west 54 2-10 perches to stone, thence along land of Benj. Cool, south 35° east 129 9 10 perches to a post, thence by land of Glasgow, north 52½° east 189 perches to place of beginning containing 176 acres and 20 perches, net measure, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William P. Dale.

No. 2.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Village of Boalsburg, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north by main street on the west by Mrs. Henderson, on the south by an alley and on the east by A. Murray, containing one-fourth acre more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame-house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Galbraith.

No. 3.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton Twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post being the north-east corner of the Penna. Furnace Company lands, thence along said land south 30½° west 126 perches to small white oak thence along lands of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 58° east 176½ perches to stone, thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 34° west 125 perches to stone, thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes south 56° west 169 perches to the place of beginning, containing 127 acres, 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the prorerty of Philip Carper.

No. 4.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all the following lots or peices of ground: all that certain lot or peice of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna. known in the general plot of said Boro. as lot No. 195 and as surveyed and laid out by Wm. Harris, recorded in miscellaneous book "C" page 121, see plan, beginning at the north east corner of lot No. 194, thence north 15° west 200 feet to lands of Harris heirs thence along said land south 75° west 200 feet to an alley, thence south 15° east 42 feet along other land of R. C. McMordiey to corner of lot No. 194 thence north 75° east along said lot 200 feet to place of beginning, thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain parcel or lot of ground situate and being in the rear of lots described in the above named survey beginning at the south west corner of lot No 191 thence north 15 deg west 234 feet to post, thence south 73 deg west along lot of Harris heirs 100 feet to lot of Harris heirs, thence south 15 deg east 237½ feet to lands of Valentine's & Co. thence north 73 deg east 59 feet to place of beginning, containing 69 perches more or less, reserving and not intending to convey the above grant 11 feet wide immediately in the rear of said batch of lots, no buildings.

ALSO,

That part of lot No. 194 bounded and described as follows, beginning at the north-east corner of lot said out to Margret Glenn thence north 15 deg east 19 feet to south-west corner of lot No. 195 thence south 73 deg, west 200 feet to south-west corner of lot No. 196 thence south 15 deg east 19 feet to lot of Margaret Glenn, thence along said lot north 73 deg east 200 feet to place of beginning being part of the 1½ acres conveyed by Josiah Kent and Maria his wife by deed dated April 29th, 1842 to R. C. McGill his heirs and assignes and recorded in the Regorders office at Bellefonte in Deed Book "P" page 388, no buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Bellefonta borough, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of the graves fencing to the friend grave yard and the alley running back of the lots of D. H. Pruner and others thence along the said street 77 feet to a post thence along the said street 121 feet to the line of lot of the said Abram Stewart, thence alor g the line of said Abram Stewart's lot 183 feet to the corner of said Stewart's stable, thence to alley back of Charles Brown's lot 68 feet, thence along said alley 208 feet to the place of beginning. containing one acre more or less, it being part of certain lands of which James D. Harris late of the said county dec'd seized of &c.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Spring Twp., Centre Co., Pa., beginning at a stone corner on the west side of the old Lewistown turnpike, thence by land of Robert V. Miller's heirs south 74½ deg. west 26 8-10 perches to stone, thence by lands of Elijah Gettle north 18 deg. west 12 5-10 perches to stones, thence by land of Robert V. Miller's heirs north 70½ deg east 10 10 perches to stones on Lewistown turnpike, thence by said turnpike south 11½ deg. east 12 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres not measured.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring twp., Centre county, Penna. Beginning at a stone on Lewistown turnpike running thence along said pike, south 11½° east 27 1-10 perches to stone corner, thence by land of L. McEntire and Mrs Corman, south 58° west 22 perches to a stone corner, thence by lands of Agnes Riddle, North 12° west 33½ perches to a stone corner, thence north 75¾° east 25 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 75 perches. Thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

One other beginning at a stone on the Lewistown turnpike, running thence south 74½° west 26 8 10 perches to a stone corner, thence by land of E. Gettle, north 18° west 19 8 10 perches to a stone corner, thence by land of C. C. Taylor, north 74° east 29½ perches to a stone, thence along the Lewistown pike, south 13° east 18 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres and 88 perches, no buildings

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement or piece of ground situate in Spring twp., Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stones on land of W. A. Thomas Sr., now deceased), thence by same, south 182° east 19 5 10 perches to stones, thence by land of Sarah Corman, north 61½° west 21 2-10 perches to stones, thence by land of John Barnes, north 58½° east 17 5-10 perches to stones at place of beginning, containing one acre, being part of a tract of land which M. Waddle Sheriff convey ed to James T. Hale as the property of D. W. Baird. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Stewart.

No 5

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, Penn'a: Beginning at stones; thence along lands of Edward Purdue's heirs north 30° west, 116 perches to a black oak; thence north 60° east, 21 perches to a dead pine; thence north 30° west 5 perches to stones; thence north 62° east 264 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 30° east, 121 perches to chestnut oak, thence 285 perches to the place of beginning—containing 200 acres and allowance. The one of the two undivided fifth part being the same that Thomas Burnside and Rebecca, his wife, by deed bearing even date herewith, granted and conveyed to the said George W Thomas; the other one undivided fifth being being the same which the said George W. Thomas holds in his own right under the last will and testament of Dr. John Purdue, deceased. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings, excepting and reserving from the aforesaid mortfiaged premises all that certain messuage, tenement and piece of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, Penn'a: Beginning at black oak, on line of Thomas Purdue; thence by land of said Purdue south 274° east, 116 perches to stone thence north 64½°——, 63 8 10 perches to stone, thence by land of Amanda T. Alexander north 27½° west, 121 perches to stone; thence south 64½° west, 42 8 10 perches to stone; thence south 27¼° east 5 perches to old pine; thence south 64½ deg. west, 21 perches to place of beginning—containing 47 acres and 94 perches; release of Rebecca T. Burnside and Thos. Burnside to Geo W. Thomas, dated May 11, 1876, Miscellaneous Book "E" page 259. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Thomas.

No. 6.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Worth twp, Centre county, Penn'a. bounded and described as follows viz: On the west by lands of Christian Reese, on the east by lands of Henry ——, on the north by lands of A Reese, and on the south by lands of Sylvester Pringle, containing 25 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Johnson'augh and Sarah A. Johnsonbaugh his wife late Sarah A. Calhoun Admx of &c., of Wm. H. Calhoun, deceased.

No. 7.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter Township, Centre county, Penn'a. Bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a ——— in the public road on line of land a late of B C Brisbin, thence north 7 deg east 3 perches to stones, thence north 13 deg west 30 perches to stones, thence south 73 deg west 7 perches to stones, thence north 23 deg west 111 perches to stones, thence north 76 deg. east 76 5-10 perches to stones, thence south 20½ deg east 133 7-10 perches to stones, thence south 66½ deg. west 26 perches to stones, thence south 36½ deg. west 96 perches to a stone, thence south 24 deg east 155 6 10 perches to a stone, thence north 72 deg east 10 2-10 perches to a stream, thence south 22½ deg. east 22 perches to a red oak, thence south 55 deg east 20 7 10 perches to a chestnut oak, thence south 42½ deg. east 17 5-10 perches to a maple, thence south 29 deg east 24 perches to a chestnut 28 deg. west 26 perches to a stone, thence south 72 deg. west 38 3-10 perches to a stone, thence north 26 deg west by land of B. C Brisbin, deceased. 209 5 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 107 acres and 114 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter twp, Centre county Penn'a. Beginning at a stone on the northwest corner of the above described tract, thence north 22 degs. west 28 7 10 perches to stones, thence north 65½ degs east 78 4 10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Spangler, deceased, south 21½ deg. east 27 8 10 perches to a post, thence by land of the first above described tract south 65½ deg. west 77 1-10 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 13 acres and 103 perches, more or less, no buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county Penn'a. Beginning at a white oak on corner of unseated tract surveyed in the name of Edward Crouch near the foot of Tussey mountain, thence south 16 deg west 103 perches to a chestnut oak, thence south 70 deg. west 29 perches to a chestnut oak, thence south one degree east 40 perches to a chestnut thence north 74½ deg east 273 perches to a white pine, thence north 25 deg. west 62 perches to a post, thence south 64 deg west 26 perches to a stone, thence north 7 deg west 41¼ perch as to stone, thence south 70 deg. west 224 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 1 deg. west 100 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning containing 94 acres and 52 perches and allowance, no buildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bitner.

No 8.

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, towit: Beginning at a black oak, thence along land originally of Irvin Ryle & Co., south 72½ deg. west 214 perches to stones, leading from Samuel Cottil's mill to Brush Valley near the old road, thence along said road south 32 deg east 42 perches to a pitch pine, south 37½ deg. east 18 perches to a pitch pine, south 53½ deg. east 49 perches to stones, south 14 deg. west 24 perches to a pitch pine, south 41 deg east 44 perches to a small white oak, south 6 deg east 28 perches to stones, thence south 11½ deg east 70 perches to stones, thence along lands of Frederick Roush, Michael Hazel, Edward Houtz and John Shaffer, north 68 deg east 510 perches to stones, north 17½ deg. west 51 perches to a chestnut oak, thence along lands of Irvin Ryle & Co., south 72½ deg. west 340 perches, thence along land of the same, north 17½ deg. west 212 perches to the place of beginning containing 439 acres 118 perches and allowance of six per cent for roads &c.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penna., beginning as a chestnut oak, thence by land of Robert Fleming, south 10 deg. east 117 perches to a ones, thence by land of Jeremiah Parker, south 75 deg west 104 perches to a spruce, thence by vacan land north 13 deg. east 196 perches to place of beginning containing 52 acres 6 perches and allowance, (being the same tract of land which Henry Trimble by indenture bearing date the 11th day of January A. D 1872 and recorded in Centre county, Penna.; in Deed Book "G" No. 2, page 696, granted and conveyed unto said Charles L. Rowand in fee) Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Leuitta M Rowand admx, de bonis non cum testamento latey intermarried with Chas L Rowand. With notice to John Zeigler and all terre tenant., &c

No. 9

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree on the southeast corner of Samuel Rote lot on road leading to Perdues farm, thence along said road north 61 deg east 16 perches to a stake, thence north 29 deg west 10 perches to a stake or stone, thence south 61 deg. west 16 perches to stake on north east of corner Samuel Rote lot; thence along said lot south 29 deg. east 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A H. Cox.

No. 10

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of ground situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows, towit: On the north by lands of Elizabeth Kunes, on the east by John Masden, on the south by land of Christian Beachdol and on the west by lands of Christian Beachdol and Jane Beachdol, containing one hundred acres and allowance of six per cent., thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Beachdol.

No 11

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Penn township, Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, towit: On the north by lands of Jacob Breon, on the east by lands of George Peters and others, on the south by lands of J. T. Gephart and others, on the east by lands of John Yeager, and on the north by George Swartz and others, containing seventy acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story log house stable and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Confer

No. 12.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, towit: On the north by lot of the Bellefonte Gas Company, on the east by Locust alley, on the south by lot of Budget McGill, and on the west by Spring street, containing in front on Spring St. sixty feet and extending back 200 feet to Locust alley, and known and designated as lot No 136 in general plan of said borough, thereon erected a double two story frame house stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Tate

No 13

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by lands of Curtin & Co., on the south by lands of Wm. Gardner's estate, on the west by lands of Jackson Gardner and on the east by lands of John G. Love, containing 50 acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. H. Gardner.

No. 14.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows viz: Bounded on the north by land of James Cathcart, on the east by road leading from Hublersburg to Jacksonville, on the west by lands of Daniel Mosley, containing one half acre more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, Pottery shop stable and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Teats.

No. 15.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Penna., on the main road leading from Lock Haven to Milesburg, bounded and described as follows, towit: On the north by lands of Michael Shank, on the west by lands of heirs of Samuel Beachdol on the south by Bald Eagle Creek and on the west by lands of Benjamin Leggett; containing one hundred acres and allowance of six per cent., thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D. Gardner.

No 16.

All of that certain town lot in the Village of Lloydville, commonly called Slabtown in Rush township, Centre county Penna., marked and designated on the town plot as lot N 13, and bounded by Jackson street on the north west, on the northeast by Calhoun street, on the south east by lo. No. 14 and on the southwest by Cass street being two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide and being the same lot of ground that Robt. Lloy by an article of agreement dated May 14, 1867 A D., sold to Levi Koch and which the said Lev

PROPHECY.

What is Going to Happen from 1880 to 1887.

The following extraordinary prophecy originally appeared in the tri-weekly *Gleaner*, published in Kingston, Jamaica, in September, 1879. It was written by a Professor C. A. Grimmer, and is republished by request:

THE PLANETS.

It is pretty well understood that the perihelia of the four great planets—Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune and Saturn—will be coincident in 1880. Astrology to-day is ridiculed by many so-called scientists. After 1880 astrology will be taught by many who reject it now. Bacon says "the world opposes what it does not understand." In the case of astrology this is pre-eminently so. I have no desire to discuss the verity or falsity of astrology; I simply state the effects which the approaching perihelion will produce according to astrological deduction. The effects which this conjunction will produce are momentous. From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death. No place on earth will be entirely free from the plague. The Pacific coast will not suffer anything in comparison to any other portion of the globe. The coincidence of these planets in perihelion will always produce epidemic and destructive diseases. Three of these planets are malifics, and Jupiter, although a benefic, produces evil through association; or, technically, by conjunction with the others. Diseases will appear, the nature of which will baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians. Every drop of water in the earth, on the earth, and above the earth will be more or less poisonous. The atmosphere will be foul with noisome odors, and there will be few constitutions able to resist the coming scourge; therefore, prepare, ye that are constitutionally weak, and intemperate, and gluttonous, for "man's best home the grave." From the far East the pestilential storm will sweep, and its last struggle will end in the far West. In 542 and 1665 three of the planets, two of which were malifics, (Mars and Saturn) were in perihelion, and Jupiter, though a benefic, brought evil through association. Now 542 and 1665 were the worst plagues ever with which the world has any record. From 542 to 546 it has been estimated that from 75,000,000 to 120,000,000 victims suffered death by the plague ("Gibbon's History," volume 3, chapter 14; also "Cousin's History of Rome," volume 2, page 178.)

MARS AND SATURN.

In 1870, Mars and Saturn were in perihelion and in the sign Virgo, and 52,000 out of 85,000 inhabitants died within the city of Marseilles in less than five weeks. In 554, 10,000 died each day in Constantinople. Alexandria (Egypt) lost in 542, 50,000, and in 543, 80,000 of her inhabitants by the plague. But as bad as were those times, they will only approximate the horrors of seven years many of us are doomed never to witness. All the weak and intemperate are sure to die. There is no escape from the inexorable plague fiend. Fortunate indeed are those whose blood is pure and free from taint or sickness, for they alone will survive the wreck of the human family. The intemperate and weak will join hands and go down to their graves in tens of thousands. Ancient races will be blotted from the face of the earth Asia will be nearly depopulated and the islands that border Asia will suffer frightfully from the scourge. The countries that join the northeastern portion of Asia will suffer the ravages of the plague. Russia will be the first European nation that will suffer. Unless correct sanitary measures are taken before 1880 the plague will be found devastating cities on the Atlantic coast of America. America will lose more than fifteen millions of inhabitants if the sewers of her cities are as imperfect in 1880 as they are to-day.

WHAT TO EXPECT.

The perihelia will bring other inflictions upon the inhabitants of the earth, over which mankind can exert no restraining influence. There will come storms and tidal waves that will swamp whole cities; earthquakes that will swallow mountains and towns, and tornadoes that will sweep hundreds of villages from the face of the earth; mountains will tremble, totter and fall into sulphurous chasms; the geography of the earth will be changed by volcanic action; mountains will toss their rocky heads up through the choicest valleys; valleys will appear where mountains stood; skilful mariners will be lost in the ocean, owing to the extraordinary variations of the compass; navigators will grow pale with alarm at the capricious deflections of the needle; volcanoes that have been dormant for centuries will awaken to belch forth their lava with more violence than when in their pristine vigor, rainfalls will deluge valleys and mountain streams will enlarge their beds and become mighty torrents; fires will spontaneously and devastate whole forests; great fires will occur in many cities, and some will be totally destroyed; there will be remarkable displays of electricity, frightful to witness; wild beasts will leave their natural haunts and crowd into populous cities timid and harmless; suffocating fumes of sulphur will escape from the earth, in the great dread of many; an unprecedented number of ships will be shattered in fragments by running on mighty rocks and small islands that are not down on the navigator's chart; islands will appear and disappear without any apparent cause; the navigator's charts will prove almost a detriment instead of an aid, owing to the sudden changes of ocean currents, temperature and surroundings; the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, and even the fish in the sea, will be deceased; billions of fish will die and be cast upon the seashore, to fester in the sun and impregnate the atmosphere with their foul emanations. No fish nor animal food should be eaten from 1880 to 1885, for the flesh of nearly all of the animal kingdom and the finny tribes that inhabit the rivers, streams, lakes and ocean will be deceased, and therefore those who partake of the flesh shall poison their blood and be taken away shortly after.

FAMINE AND FARMERS.

The poison that enters the system by eating diseased meats is just as deadly as to be inoculated with the plague. Farmers will be so stricken with fear that they will cease to till their farms, and gaunt famine will step in to make human misery more wretched; fanaticism will spring up in many places, and bloodshed will result therefrom; murderers and robbers will ply their hellish work with impunity, for there will be little or no law; everybody will be absorbed with the trying task of keeping alive; people will be buried in deep trenches, uncoffined; the judge will be stricken from the bench, the pleader at the bar, and the merchant and the customer will be seized with the fatal malady while trading; death will come slow and lingering in some cases, but in most it will be swift and terrible. In seaboard towns thousands will be buried in the bays and harbors, the law to the contrary notwithstanding.

COUNTRIES DESERTED.

In many countries vast districts will be deserted, and even in Europe some portions will appear so near that condition as to appall the traveler. One may walk whole days over hundreds of farms without seeing a living thing. On all the large tracts of land that once were so animated with animal life, not a vestige will be seen. The houses on the deserted farms will show signs of disarrangement and negligence that plainly tells of the hurried departure of the owners to the populous cities. Let a traveler pursue his way till he comes to the smallvillages, many of which will not contain a single living thing. Let him look into the houses; let him pass through the doors that stand ajar and witness the sickening spectacle of whole families dead. Let him still wander, if he yet have courage through the country stricken with the black death, and in the fields, on the hillsides, and in the dark canons of the mountains, and he will see every phase of this terrible malady, till the culminating point of death is reached—the end of all attacked with this incurable disease.

The country people will flee to the crowded cities for aid, but unless they are rich the physicians will give them little, if any, attention. The poor will die by the tens of thousands, without a ministering hand to soothe their dying agonies. The doctors will be in universal demand, and extortionate in charge for their services. Bear in mind, no medicine or doctor can give you any more aid than you can yourself. The disease cannot be cured; but unless your system is too weak or impure, copious draughts of warm water and a vegetarian diet will prevent the disease poisoning the blood in the process of digestion. Animal food will poison those who continue the use of it. Fine cotton or sponge, dipped into spirits of camphor and kept in the nostrils and frequently changed, will prevent the blood from being poisoned through the organs of respiration. Many people will think that the total destruction of animal life will occur during this era of plague. After the black death there will be two years of fire, which will rage with fury in all parts of the world from 1885 to 1887. The fires will be the means of annihilating every germ of disease. In fact every city, or portion of city, in which the plague appears should be burned to the ground. This will destroy the scourge. Nothing but fire can do it.

THOSE WHO LIVE THROUGH IT.

Those who pass through those terrible years of woe will have great capacity for the enjoyment of the pleasure of the earth. The earth will yield twice as much as formerly. All the animal kingdom will be more prolific and life more prolonged. The average duration of life is said to be thirty-three years now; after the year 1887 it will be just twice as long, or sixty-six years. The reason of this remarkable prolongation of life is owing to the healthy electricity or magnetism that will surround this globe. From 1880 to 1887 the electricity of the earth will be deadly, owing to the malific influence of Saturn and Uranus upon our atmosphere. During the black death the most wonderful celestial phenomena will be seen. For weeks the sun will appear as red as blood, and terrible convulsions will appear in that great body. The sun will discharge oceans of flaming hydrogen gases, that will roll in tumultuous billows hundreds of thousands of miles from its center. The moon's action on the tides will be spasmodic and irregular. Tremendous showers of meteors will fall to the earth, and remain in an incandescent state for hours. Dense black clouds will veil the sun for days, and the moon will not shed as bright or as steady a light as before those dreadful days. The whole heavens and earth will tremble at the awful continuous reports of thunder—being frequently for hours; blinding flashes of lightning will illume the black sky; people will scream with horror at the fantastic shapes the lightning will assume; thousands will go insane with fear of the celestial phenomena; all modes of egress from the cities will be stopped on the prairies, in the mountains and valleys, and their occupants will die in them of disease and starvation; steamships and sailing craft will roll on the ocean filled with their dead human freight, drifting where the winds and waves may drive them.

GOOD TIMES AFTER 1887.

Stout will be the hearts that will not despair in those dreadful times. Fanatics will arise and cry out that the hand of God is against mankind, and religious frenzy will be rampant in all the large cities; so-called prophets will incite their followers to deeds of blood and rapine, but they will not hold sway long; insanity from religious causes will predominate in those times; the mortality in cities where sewerage is defective will be appalling; everything that is ate or drank should be boiled well before being used; no cooked food or water should be partaken of if allowed to remain longer than the space of a quarter of an hour; food must be eaten as soon after being cooked as possible; every kind of animal food should be eliminated from the table; even fish and game should not be used; milk, butter, eggs, fats and oils (excepting vegetable oils) should be prohibited; vegetables, grains and fruits that are produced in each country should be used. The electric condition of everything on earth will be changed; therefore the products of the soil in our immediate vicinity are the best to keep the human system in a positive state. When the human organism is in a positive condition it is practically impossible to contract disease. All persons in a negative state to their surroundings will be the first to fall victims to the scourge. The flesh-eater and the alcoholic imbiber will go hand in hand together to the grave, for the blood will become impure and inflamed, and therefore will be in a negative state, and necessarily unable to combat disease. Bear in mind, no part of the world will be exempt from the ravages of the plague. The frigid zones of the Esquimaux will be invaded by the demon of death, and desolation will be as apparent there in that frozen land as in the sun-scorched sands of Africa. It will penetrate alike the jungles of India and the civilized homes of America. The Mongolian race will suffer most, for it is without doubt the most ancient. Races as well as like empires—they have their rise, decline and fall.

The superintendent of the Indianapolis water works has a pet alligator and an intelligent dog. The other day the alligator escaped from his cage and was making headway for the river, when the dog caught the animal by the tail. Then the alligator caught the dog by the neck, and the dog set up a howl that brought help, and the battle was speedily decided in his favor.

POOR CHINA.

China will be depopulated, or nearly so, and when the plague breaks out in 1881 in their country hordes of Asiatics will crowd their ships and flee their country, to spread the loathsome horror over every land they turn to. Every island in the Pacific will be swarming with Mongolians, and they will at last reach the Pacific States, and then America must suffer a destruction of life without a parallel in the annals of her history. I say that the inhabitants of the plague-stricken districts will reach there unless more vigilance is used with preventive measures to keep them back. I am not actuated by any feeling of prejudice against any particular race, but the voice of the hosts of the heavens should be hearkened unto, and, if by a mathematical scheme we can deduct certain facts portentous to the Caucasin race, they should be given and followed. In mortality the East India country will be next in order of magnitude to China, Africa next, Europe next and America next. The Atlantic States will suffer more than the Pacific, South America more than North America, and California will be last and least sufferer of this most malignant plague era this world has ever known. The plague is not only what the perihelia brings us, but it will be accompanied by war discord, civil strife, floods, inundations; and in seventenths of the world, drouth; and unless extraordinary provision is made to quell great uprisings, anarchy, with all its horrors, will reign from 1880 to 1888.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

In 1887 the "Star of Bethlehem" will be once more seen in "Cassiopia's Chair," and it will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. The star only makes its appearance every 315 years. It will appear and illumine the heavens, and exceed in brilliancy even Jupiter when in opposition to the sun, and, therefore, nearer to the earth and brightest. The marvelous brilliancy of the "Star of Bethlehem" in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen even by noonday, shining with a quick, flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens till 2262, or 315 years after 1887. This star first attracted the attention of modern astronomers in the year 1575. It was then called a new star. It was no new star, however, for this was the star that shone so brightly 4 B. C., and was the star that illumined the heavens at the nativity of Christ. It has reappeared every 315 years since, and every educated astrologer is certain that it will reappear in August, 1887. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by solar and lunar eclipses, together with the baneful influence that follows the positions that Mars and Saturn will occupy, will cause a universal war and portentous floods and fearful shipwrecks. North America will be invoked in civil strife, and a reign of terror will prevail in the Atlantic States, unless a Napoleon arises to quell it. There will be a war of classes—the rich will array themselves against the poor, and vice versa everywhere.

Legal Marriageable Ages.

Austria, fourteen years for both sexes; Hungary, Catholic, males, fourteen years; females, twelve; Protestant, males, eighteen; females, fourteen; Russia, males, eighteen; females, sixteen; Turkey, no legal limit; Italy, males, eighteen; females, fifteen; France and Belgium, males, eighteen; females, fifteen; Greece, males, fourteen; females, twelve; Spain, males, fourteen; females, twelve; Switzerland, it varies according to the cantons, males from fourteen to twenty, and females from twelve to seventeen years.

"The parting hour has come," the girl said, when she began to comb her hair.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes for Curing Meat.

Secretary Gold gave the following recipes at a recent meeting of the Connecticut State board of agriculture: Beef should not be allowed to freeze. Salting should be deferred until the meat is ripe. The fat of pork only should be salted, the lean should be used for sausage meat. Pack pork in clean barrels on the edge, first scattering on the bottom a few handfuls of salt, then again upon every layer, packing very close, and when all is packed in, pour on a brine made by dissolving salt in hot water. Be sure to cover the pork and place a board upon it, and a weight upon the board, to keep all in place. When a piece is removed be sure that the remainder is tightly pressed down. For curing hams he used six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces of saltpeter, two ounces of saleratus for 100 pounds of meat. He first covered the hams with salt and then let them lie a couple of days, flesh side up, then he packed them close in barrels, and poured upon them the brine above described. For small hams three weeks would be long enough to stay in the brine, but if large ones, then he would let them remain six weeks. He then takes them out, dries them, but does not allow them to freeze. When properly drained he then smokes them.

Small Compost Heaps.

All farmers know the value of "compost" and how to prepare it, says the Germantown *Telegraph*. Many farmers manufacture hundreds of loads of the best manure in this way. They gather together on the premises forest leaves, cornstalks, including the roots, weeds, vines, offal from fence-corners, muck from ponds and ditches, occasional sprinklings of lime through the mass, layers of barnyard manure, and thus build up oblong squares and let it remain over winter. When April arrives the mass has gone through fermentation and comminution, and presents a mound of fertilizing matter better than a small gold mine would be to the proprietor of the farm. But we want to see these compost heaps in the garden, and there is no reason why they should not be there as well as upon the farm. There is rubbish enough in the garden, with the assistance of leaves, some mold from the woods, if attainable; if not, from portions of the premises where it can be spared; scrapings from the turnpike; manure from the stable, and every attainable substance that will decay through the winter. A little stacked lime will be a good assistance. A half dozen to a dozen loads of excellent manure will be manufactured by the time it is wanted in the spring, without incurring scarcely any expense.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Increase the feed of fattening animals.

Secure corn and potatoes as soon as ripe.

Early fattened poultry is the most profitable.

Have you done your fall plowing for spring crops?

Are your cattle and sheep sheds and stables in order for winter?

Have you provided plenty of fuel for winter, and is it under cover?

However valuable commercial fertilizers are, still barnyard manure is king.

Morning's milk is said to be richer than the evening's milk from the same source.

As cold weather advances give stronger feed to stock intended for slaughtering.

Mr. G. W. Whitney, Williston, Vt., churns with a collie dog inside a drum wheel.

Exporting of apples has begun and important shipments have already been made by steam to British ports.

There are in a few rusty nails more health-giving properties than in some of the so-called poultry food.

This is a good time to paint and repair farm buildings and put them in order for winter.

Cattle and horses should have extra feed now that they may eater winter in good condition.

Repair fences and gates if you have any leisure, thus saving time in the busy days of spring.

Gather potato vines and other refuse for the compost heap, adding several from the forest.

The agricultural school for girls at Rouen, France, has 300 pupils, varying in age from eight to eighteen years.

Household Hints.

Any one who is piecing a silk quilt, or expecting to piece one this winter, will be glad to know how to dye silk or satin a beautiful old-gold color. Take green horseradish leaves, steep them in water, make a strong dye; after dipping the silk or satin into the dye thoroughly, wash in softsoap suds; iron while damp, laying a cloth over the silk. This should always be done when ironing silk or ribbon, even if it has not been washed but simply sponged.

Many people who would otherwise enjoy having onions, cabbage, and turnips on the dinner table are deterred by the dislike they have for the after odor, which it is almost impossible to get thoroughly out of the house. The oil stove comes in here; take it into the wood-house; keep the outside door open. On a pleasant day take a dry goods box; turn it on its side outdoors, and set the oil stove in it. If the wind blows enough to affect the blaze, put a board over the opening.

When puting up curtains which are to be draped, in a low room, put the cornice, to which the curtains are to be fastened, close to the ceiling, even if the window be low; a low cornice downward gives the effect of greater height to the room. The curtains meeting at the top will conceal the wall.

A correspondent of the *Housekeeper* says: A friend while visiting me last summer wondered that with all my family cares I could keep my kitchen table so white. I told her I had not cleaned it at all for a week; that through laziness or some other cause I had fallen into the habit of spreading a newspaper over my table in the morning while doing my work. In the afternoon I take it off, and the table looks as well as though it is often washed and scrubbed. If any tired housekeeper wishes to save a little strength I hope she will try it.

To make Japanese cement, mix the best powdered rice with a little cold water, then gradually add boiling water until a proper consistence is acquired, being careful to keep it well stirred all the time; lastly, it must be boiled for one minute in a clean saucepan. This glue is beautifully white and almost transparent, for which reason it is well adapted for fancy paper work, which requires a strong and colorless cement.

About Ants.

That ants have some kind of sign language has been proved by Sir John Lubbock in one of his recent papers. It is unquestionable that if an ant discovers a store of food her comrades soon flock to the treasure, although this is not invariably the case. It has been urged that this fact taken alone does not prove any power of communication. An ant observing a friend bringing food home might infer, without being told, that by accompanying the friend on the return journey she might also participate in the good things. This argument has been met by Sir John Lubbock's compelling the ant who found the treasure to return to the nest empty-handed. Hale took nothing home, and yet others returned with her, he argues, there must have been some communication between them. As the result of carefully conducted and striking experiments, he concludes that ants are in possession of something approaching to a language—that they are able to ask their friends, when occasion requires, to come and lend them a helping hand. Relatives are invariably recognized. Young ants reared from eggs taken from a nest were, when they reached maturity, introduced to the maternal abode, and although the old ants could never have seen them until that moment, yet in all the cases (ten) they were undoubtedly recognized as belonging to the community—a stranger ant is invariably at once attacked and killed. It would seem that the recognition is not personal and individual, and the fact that they recognize their friends even when intoxicated, and that they know the young born in their own nest even when these have been brought out of the chrysalis by strangers, seems to indicate that the recognition is not effected by means of any sign or password. The political convictions of ants are deep-rooted. When a queen was introduced into a queenless nest she was at once attacked and destroyed; it would seem as if ants which had been long living in a republic could not be induced to accept a queen.

A TIGER'S PLAYTHING.

Exciting Experience of a Young Lieutenant in Central Asia.

"Well, my boy, if you want a tiger you've come to the right place, for this and the bit round Fort Perovski are almost the only spots on the whole river where there are any left; indeed, I might say, the only spots in all Central Asia, except the great jungle of the Ili, two days' journey north of this."

So spoke Colonel Petroff, the Russian commandant of the little outpost of Tchinas, on the Upper Syr-Daria, to his excited junior officer, Lieutenant Galkin, who had made up his mind that the first duty of every right-minded officer was to shoot a tiger single-handed, and that his life would be a blank to him till he had done so.

"And what's the best way to get at them?" asked the young man, with a flush of excitement on his handsome face.

"Well, if you're so anxious to make their acquaintance," said the veteran, smiling at the lad's eagerness, "there are several ways of doing it. First and foremost, you can just follow the bear's trail till you come upon him, and then shoot him down; but that's rather dangerous, and not very certain either, for the trail's apt to get blurred in among them big trees."

"Well?"

"Well, secondly, you can drift along the bank in a boat, and fire at 'em as they come down to drink; but that's not always certain, because, if there's much game about, they see you and run away, and if there's not you can't see them at all. Thirdly, there's the cage."

"The cage?"

"Yes, you shut yourself up in an iron cage among the reeds, with a big bit of horse flesh beside it by way of a bait, and when the tiger scents the meal and comes after it you fire at him."

"Capital!" shouted Galkin, with a loud laugh; that's quite a new idea. The cage be it, by all means."

"Well, I wouldn't begin with that if I were you, my boy," said the colonel, gravely, "for it's a risky business at best. A tiger hunt is very good fun so long as it's you who are hunting the tiger; but when the tiger takes to hunting you it alters the case a good deal."

However, Galkin was not to be moved, and daybreak next morning found him in his cage among the huge reeds (tall enough to overtop a six-foot grenadier with a cap on), through which, as they swayed in the morning breeze, he caught a passing glimpse, every now and then, of the broad, shining river.

The most trying part of an exciting adventure is the waiting for it to begin, and so our hero found it; but luckily he had not long to wait. The Central Asian tiger has a keen scent for prey of any kind, and the warning crackle of the reeds was speedily followed by the gilding out of a huge, gaunt yellow body straight toward Galkin's ambush.

Despite his perilous position (for the cage was a pretty old one, and its rusty bars seemed hardly to be trusted against the rush of a full-grown tiger), Galkin could scarcely help laughing at this curious reversal of meagerie rules—the man in the cage and the wild beast walking round it to look at him. But he was not the man to let either the joke or the danger unsteady his hand. He aimed carefully at the vital spot behind the fore shoulder, and let fly.

The huge beast leaped high into the air, rolled over on his back, and after a few convulsive kicks lay dead before him. Hurrah! Up sprung Galkin, quite forgetting the cage in his excitement, and hit his head such a bump against the bars that for a moment he hardly knew where he was.

The shout was answered by a long, snarling cry, and out from the reeds broke a second tiger, evidently a young one, although quite big enough to have finished our friend with one bite. Galkin felt for his cartridge pouch to reload for a second shot, when, lo! no pouch was to be found.

But if the hunter was at a nonplus the tiger himself seemed little less so. This cross-barred machine, with a motionless human figure inside of it (for Galkin, finding himself defenseless, remained as still as a statue), was a complete puzzle to him. He had never seen anything of the kind before. It might be a trap. Who could tell? On the whole he appeared to think that his best way was to begin with the horse-flesh, which he soon disposed of—a somewhat disagreeable hint to Galkin of what might shortly befall him.

Breakfast over, the tiger kitten seemed to wax frolicsome. He leaped up against the cage and put his forepaws on the top of it, bringing his face so near Galkin's that the poor lieutenant almost felt the hot, rank breath. Suppose the bars were to give way!

But what did happen was almost as bad. Overbalanced by the beast's weight, the cage rolled over and the unlucky officer along with it, while the tiger, delighted with the sport, and evidently thinking the whole affair a toy made on purpose for his amusement, patted it about with his huge paws like a cat playing with a mouse, tumbling it over once or twice and bumping poor Galkin against the bars till he was pretty well bruised. All at once there came a tremendous crash, as a thick clump of reeds gave way and splash down into the river went cage, Galkin and all.

Fortunately for our hero there was a mud bank close to the shore, so that the water only came up to his belt; but, even so, to sit waist deep in a cold river for an indefinite time with a tiger mounting guard over him, was anything but a pleasant prospect. Moreover, the tiger, which was standing on the bank above with a face of great disgust at the loss of its toy, seemed strongly inclined to open after it, in which case the sportsman would be rolled over in deep water and drowned at once.

Just at that moment came the sharp crack of a rifle. The tiger fell headlong into the river, while Galkin, looking up, saw a boat coming toward him pulled by two Tartars, behind whom appeared the grinning face of the colonel.

"I told you it was your boy's sport, my boy," chuckled the old soldier, as he opened the cage and pulled out his half-drowned comrade. "I was up stream, looking to see if I could find any game worth firing at, when I heard the crack of your piece, and I came along to see what had happened; and, on the whole, I think it's just as well I did."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Oyster and His Enemies.

Being of a very delicate, tender nature, the oyster has a great many difficulties to encounter. One of his worst enemies is the "five-fingers," commonly called the star-fish. The five-finger entwines the oyster in his deadly grasp, and by protruding his elastic stomach, eats up the oyster, leaving the empty shells, known as "clocks." One would hardly imagine that the five-finger had any sense, but still they must have some kind of intelligence, or, as a dredgerman aptly put it to me: "When these five-fingers find a fleet of vessels on top of them with the dredges, they double themselves up and are off. They are not going to stop to be dredged up." The next worst enemy is the "whelk-tingle" or "dog-whelk." These rascals, although they look so innocent, have the power of boring into the oyster shell with their rasp-like tongue. The hole this creature makes is cut very clean, as if bored by a jeweler's diamond, and they often destroy hundreds of pounds worth of property. He who would invent a trap to catch these dog-whelks, would indeed be a benefactor to oyster fishery proprietors. Periwinkles are friends to oysters; they are largely employed to keep the beds and the "culch" clean (eating the slimy green weed that grows so abundantly, especially in hot weather. Mussels are no friends to oysters. The mussels spin their curious, silk-like webs, as seen under piers, etc., by means of which they are enabled to anchor themselves so firmly. The run of the tide then brings mud, the webs of the mussels collect it, and the oysters underneath, unless released by the dredge, are smothered like the princess in the tower. It will be remarked that there is no real "fat" in an oyster; to fatten oysters, therefore, is an expressive, but no a correct term. One thing I must advise my readers to do during the present state of the oyster market, and that is, never to allow the oyster to be served to them on the flat shell, but always on the round shell, with the natural liquor left in the hollow. This liquor is not sea-water, but contains much of the same chemical ingredients as the oyster itself. This, hitherto, for the most part, we have allowed those who open oysters to throw away as useless. This hint, if the oyster-eater is wise, he will at once adopt.—*London News.*

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 162 bishops of the Anglican communion scattered throughout the world.

The total number of colored Baptists in the Southern States is given at 646,974.

Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., have 218 churches, of which 167 are Protestant and fifty-one Roman Catholic.

Copies of the New Testament in Japanese have been placed in the schools of Yokohama by order of the authorities of that city.

About four thousand dollars have been collected for an Episcopal church—St. George's—in Leadville, Col., and the corner-stone was recently laid.

Six new Presbyterian chapels have been dedicated in Utah during the past year. These new chapels are designed for both school and preaching services.

John Wanamaker, merchant of Philadelphia, is the superintendent of the largest Presbyterian Sunday-school in the United States, containing more than two thousand children.

The annual meeting of the general assembly of the Spanish Christain church has recently been held in Madrid. The assembly comprises fifteen congregations and four preaching stations.

There are in California fifty-three Episcopal clergymen, thirty-seven parishes, and 3,362 communicants. There were 459 baptisms the past year, of which ninety-four were of adults.

The Rev. Thomas S. Child, D. D. of Hartford, Conn., has accepted the chair of mental and moral science in the Presbyterian university of Wooster Ohio. He begins his duties next year.

The First Presbyterian church of Chicago, Ill., was organized in June, 1833, and held its first communion in a log house. Since that time it has admitted 3,000 members, and at present has 877 on its rolls.

The Provincal Synod of the Canada Episcopal church has adopted the new name of "The Church of England in Canada." It establishes a foreign and domestic board of missions, and makes provisions for missionary work.

It is now settled that the Œcumenical Methodist conference is to meet at City Road, London, in August next. Most of the ecclesiastical bodies to be represented from the United States and Canada have already appointed their delegates, their contemplated long absence requiring time for proper arrangements in advance.

For nearly fifty years the Baptist church at Bradford, Pa., Rev. A. Rose, pastor, has had an existence, but possessed no house of worship. One of its members has just discovered oil upon his grounds, and his resources being thereby greatly increased, the church is to have a house of worship through his liberality, to cost $20,000.

As far as can be ascertained there are in Great Britain and the United States more than 8,600 Congregational churches, 7,137 ministers and about 750,000 members. In Madagascar there are 1,143 churches, with 70,000 members and 250,000 adherents. The London Missionary society, the American board and the American Missionary association together employ 6,567 missionary agents English and native, representing about 630 churches, with 122,000 members. They expended last year $1,393,272. The whole number of Congregationalists, including members and adherents, statisticians variously estimate at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000.

Queer Weddings.

Very recent volumes of court reports bring new and curious illustrations of the want of some uniform rule throughout the States as to what shall be a valid marriage ceremony. In Worcester, Mass., a couple assumed to marry themselves after the fashion of "Friends." The ceremony occurred at the close of a public religious meeting. The preacher of the day came down from the pulpit and took his stand in front of the pews. The lady came forward from her seat and stood by his side. They joined hands and declared that they took each other for wife, and for husband, respectively. The bridegroom then offered prayer. Both intended a lawful wedding. Much less than this has been, in New York, declared a perfect marriage. But, when this couple were prosecuted for dwelling together without having been married, the supreme court said that, though they might be excused for the past, in view of their ignorance and good intention, yet they were mistaken in supposing that their ceremony had any validity. There is a special exception in case of persons conscientiously belonging to the Society of Friends; but all other persons must, in Massachusetts, be married by a minister or magistrate.

A scamp was placed upon trial for having married Clara in West Virginia, while Fannie, whom he had not long before married in Wisconsin, was still living and unmarried. The two marriages were proved easy enough, but defendant's counsel then offered to show that about a year and a half before the man's marriage to Fannie he had, in Ohio, married Sarah, who was still living when he afterward married Fannie, but who, as soon as she heard of this marriage, procured a divorce. The lawyer argued that Sarah's silent now had closed forever to Fannie, on account of the previous marriage with Sarah, and that Sarah's divorce set him at liberty to marry Clara, as far as Sarah was concerned. And the court decided that the defense was good. True, the marriage with Fannie was a bigamy; but the court of West Virginia could not take any notice of that, because, even after it, in which case the sportsman would be rolled over in deep water and drowned at once.

Just at that moment came the sharp crack of a rifle. The tiger fell headlong into the river, while Galkin, looking up, saw a boat coming toward him pulled by two Tartars, behind whom appeared the grinning face of the colonel.

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Books Are Little Read.

A new novel is said to have a "run" if 10,000 copies of it are published—10,000 copies for 40,000,000 people. And there are books that "everybody has read, and all the newspapers talk of," which have not got beyond the third or fourth thousand. The late Samuel Bowles once told me his experience. He had engaged in the coasting trade of the United States furnish this office with transcripts of their logs. The daily exchange of telegraphic reports with the chief meteorological office of the Dominion of Canada has been continued, and warnings have been regularly sent from this office to enable signals to be displayed at the ports of the dominion at times of threatened danger. The series of daily telegraphic reports from the West Indies, extending from Cuba by Jamaica to Barbadoes and the Windward islands, has been continued during the seasons of special danger. These reports are at times of importance for the preannouncement of cyclones approaching the Gulf of Mexico, and threatening the coast of the United States.

Foreign News.

By the fall of a bridge in Galicia, Spain, six persons have been killed and several injured.

M. Felix Pyat, the well-known editor of the Paris *Le Commune* has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200 for writing an article justifying the attempt of Berezowski the Pole, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in Paris, in 1867.

The British government has offered $5,000 reward for the capture of the assassins of Downey, the servant of the landlord Hutchins, who was murdered near Skibbereen, county Cork, the other day. The proclamation offering the reward also proclaims the county Kerry in a state of disturbance requiring additional police. Mr. Healy, secretary of Mr. Parnell, in a speech in Ireland, said there was much cruelty practiced on the estate of Mr. Hutchins.

The sultan of Morocco has notified the European powers that hereafter all religions shall be respected throughout Morocco.

The Havana newspapers again announce that the last of the Cuban insurgents have surrendered or been killed, and that peace prevails all over the island.

NEWS NOTES.

Eastern and Middle States.

John A. Woodward, cashier of the Boston treasury department, is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $80,000 and has disappeared.

The New York city Democrats have nominated William R. Grace, a merchant, for mayor.

Elfreda Partridge, Carrie Hickbern, Emma Berry and Frederick Patterson were drowned a few days ago by the upsetting of a boat in the harbor of Stockton, Me.

Mrs. Seth Smith, the wife of a prominent physician of New London, Conn., while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, jumped into the river and was drowned.

While insane, Byron Blake, of Wheelock, Vt., murdered his mother, sister and stepfather with a knife and then hanged himself.

There has been a heavy and unprecedented fall of snow in Western New York.

The Vermont legislature has re-elected Senator Edmunds to the United States Senate.

Thomas Hughes, of London, was given a reception in Boston the other night by the co-operative societies of that city. Mr. Hughes explained to the company the plan of co-operation adopted in England and other countries, and enlarged upon the moral and financial questions growing out of the subject.

A team in Brooklyn that had been frightened by a bicycler dashed into a party of four young ladies and gentlemen who were on horseback, and striking the horse which Miss M. Porter, an accomplished young lady, was riding, threw him over. The animal fell upon Miss Porter and injured her so severely that she died in a few hours.

John Ludwig, while passing through a wood in Pike county, Pa., encountered an enormous rattlesnake seven feet long, which he killed after a severe fight, the snake once throwing the man to the ground. The reptile had eighteen rattles, which, with the skin, are to be sent to the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

Merwin, Haribert & Co., New York dealers in arms and ammunition, have failed for about $200,000.

Completed census returns place the population of Delaware at 146,654. Of this total 74,153 are males and 72,051 females; 137,176 are native-born and 9,472 are foreign-born; 120,108 are white and 26,456 colored. In 1870 the total population was 125,015.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, one of the oldest and best known of American women of letters, died at Wayland, Mass., a few mornings ago, aged seventy-eight years.

The epizootic or horse disease has become epidemic in nearly every town in Southern New Jersey.

E. F. Loiseau bit upon the idea of pressing coal dust and coal tar into small balls for fuel. He patented the process and formed a stock company. The manufacture was begun in Philadelphia five years ago. The product, as it was called, was far cheaper than coal, and about as good for some purposes; but the public did not accept it readily, and a capital of $200,000 was gradually lost. Having ruined himself financially, and being censured by some of the stockholders, Loiseau, the other day, took so heavy a dose of laudanum that his life was saved with much difficulty.

Dr. Tanner informs a New York paper that he will fast forty days in London.

Cornell university will send a crew to England next summer to row against crews from Oxford and Cambridge universities.

In an ore bed at Port Henry, N. Y., recently, a petrified fish, weighing 219 pounds, fifteen feet long and three feet thick at the largest part, was found in a shaft thirty feet below the surface, and twenty feet in the solid rock.

The ship Carisbrooke, from Calcutta, arrived in New York the other day, having on board the fourteen persons comprising the crew of the American bark Witch, which was discovered at sea in a sinking condition.

Western and Southern States.

The notorious Apache, Chief Victoria, and his band, who have been the terror of a portion of the territory bordering on the United States and Mexico, have at last been summarily dealt with. A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, reports that Chief Victoria, fifty Mexicans and eighteen women and children were killed in a fight with Mexican troops. Seventy women and 250 head of